



Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

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Burundi

Barricades Set Up by Unidentified 'Elements'

EA0601160294 Bujumbura Radio-Television Nationale
du Burundi Radio in French 1100 GMT 6 Jan 94

[Excerpts] Very early in the morning, street barricades were set up by elements who have not yet been officially identified. These barricades had the effect of paralyzing activity in the city. In some suburbs the barricades were removed by gendarmes, but in others the situation remains tense.

UPRONA [Union for National Progress] president, Nicholas Mayugi, in a declaration he has just issued, expressed his lack of solidarity with the organizers of these operations. Here he is:

[Begin Mayugi recording] The executive bureau of the UPRONA Party and its parliamentary team have just learned from the radio and that barricades were set up on some roads in Bujumbura on the morning of 6 January for the purpose of stopping workers from going to the various service districts. We have also learned that writings have been distributed on behalf of a coalition of opposition parties.

The UPRONA executive bureau and the UPRONA parliamentary team inform national and international opinion that the sabotage actions and the organization of this Operation Ghost Town, which seems to be the objective [as heard], have been decided and implemented without the knowledge of the leadership of UPRONA. That is why UPRONA's executive bureau and the parliamentary team express their total lack of solidarity with all the perpetrators of these deplorable acts which today are stopping people from going to work, going to see their doctors and honoring their commitments. [passage omitted]

We make a strong call to all our militants and the entire Burundi people to refuse any call for disorder, indiscipline, violation of the law, violence or subversion. We call for peace, dialogue, and discussion, in order that the task of re-establishing peace and carrying out reconstruction will become easier. We call upon those of our militants who could be lost to heed our call for peace and discipline, and to cease sowing divisions, as hatred and chaos lead only to grief, disintegration and self destruction. All party members who hear our call should mobilize themselves for unity, peace, and work and keep away those who want to mislead them, acting in unison, for the restoration of peace in unity and nonviolence. Thank you. [end recording]

Security Head Notes Removal of Barricades

EA0601161594 Bujumbura Radio-Television Nationale
du Burundi Radio in French 0430 GMT 6 Jan 94

[Text] Last night some roads in Bujumbura were barricaded. Major Safari, in charge of security in Bujumbura, gives us the details. He is interviewed by our colleague, (Gregoire Nijimbere).

[Begin recording] [Safari] We do not yet know why barricades were set up in Bujumbura. At around 0300 our security forces discovered that barricades had been erected on the following axes: National Road No. 1, Boulevard 28 November, in Nyakabiga and on University Avenue. Security forces have already removed these barricades.

[(Nijimbere)] Do we know who did this?

[Safari] We still do not know who erected the barricades. But we believe that it was done because of rumors which were circulating last night. But we have not yet proved it. [sentence as heard] A rumor has been circulating which says that Bujumbura would become a ghost town, and that some elements—not yet identified—would stop civil servants from going to work.

[(Nijimbere)] So, currently everything is back to normal?

[Safari] We have removed all the barricades and we invite the population of Bujumbura to carry out their usual duties. [end recording]

Various Parties Comment

EA0701114094 Bujumbura Radio-Television Nationale
du Burundi Radio in French 1800 GMT 6 Jan 94

[Excerpts] Groups of youths erected roadblocks on main roads in various residential areas of Bujumbura on the night of 5 to 6 January. These troublemakers are mainly secondary school and university students. It clearly appears that this move, which was an attempt to block all the socioeconomic activities of the capital, was organized and backed by political organizations referred to as the opposition partnership, which made subversive remarks by calling upon their militants to block all the initiatives of the government during a public conference organized on the afternoon of 5 January. [passage omitted]

The Independent Labor Party, PIT, denounced what is being called Operation Ghost Town. The following PIT statement is read by its legal representative, Nicephore Ndimurukundo.

[Begin Ndimurukundo recording] This is a statement from the Independent Labor Party: Workers, peasants, (?militants), and youth: PIT, in collaboration with the country's gallant forces, strongly condemns the 21 October coup and the massacre of people that ensued. [passage omitted] PIT permanently seeks the welfare of workers and dissociates itself from those who are trying to perpetuate insecurity and chaos in the country when dialogue has started to prevail among political leaders and among people in the countryside. [passage omitted]

Cameroon**Official Comments on Nigerian Action on Jabane, Diamant**

AB0601210394 London BBC World Service in English 1705 GMT 6 Jan 94

[Text] Trouble on the Cameroon-Nigeria border is pretty endemic. Also last week, there were reports of Cameroon gendarmes crossing into Nigeria and raiding villages. Now the Cameroon Foreign Ministry says about 500 Nigerian soldiers have landed on two islands in the Gulf of Guinea and have been occupying them since Monday [3 January]. The two Islands, Diamond and Jabane Islands, are officially Cameroonian territory. On the line to Yaounde, Herbert Saleh asked Cameroon's deputy foreign minister, Francis Nkwain, what he thought the Nigerian soldiers were up to:

[Begin recording] [Nkwain] You know that we have a very long border with Nigeria, from Lake Chad to the Atlantic. But this area which is close to the sea has been giving some problems for obvious reasons. It is a fishing ground and also beneath the water there we have a little bit of petrol. Things like that might be exciting the people. So we do not know because we have been discussing all these. So what we did was to register our protest in the normal way and in the spirit of good neighborliness.

[Saleh] You said you registered your protest. What have the Nigerians done? Have they responded?

[Nkwain] No, that is what I am saying that we registered our protest the day before yesterday by issuing the usual note to the Nigerian ambassador and he sent it home. And the reaction to it is that the foreign minister of Nigeria accompanied by the minister of industry are to arrive today with a message from President Abacha to President Biya.

[Saleh] So they are coming to resolve the issue?

[Nkwain] I think so.

[Saleh] So what can you tell us about the two islands which you say are occupied now by the Nigerian troops. Who lives there?

[Nkwain] The two Islands concerned are Jabane. One is called Jabane and the other one is called Diamond. They are islands on which some fishermen live but the fishermen are of the Ibibio. That is they are of Nigerian origin. They have always lived there. You know that this area is part of Alaja area that was southern Cameroon. And that is before our independence and it was treated as Nigeria and so anybody could live anywhere. But after the new maps were drawn, the people continued to live where they were living. And we in Cameroon are not opposed to their living there. As long as they recognize that they are living on Cameroon grounds, they can go on doing whatever they were doing and they will be doing it right into the future, no problem. But as long as they

know that the law which operates there is Cameroon law. Now and again some of these actions come up because of pressure from them that they want to be Nigerians and that they don't want to obey our own local laws.

[Saleh] I understand that Cameroon has sent troops to the island. Is that correct?

[Nkwain] No, it is not a question of sending troops to the island. You cannot hear that there is a strange presence on your territory and just leave it. So obviously, the troops which supervise the area will make adequate movements to contain the situation but I do not think that there has been direct confrontation so far.

[Saleh] Do you have any idea what the Nigerians might be doing there now?

[Nkwain] We cannot... [pauses] I cannot say I have any idea. The report only said that they were landing by ship and by helicopter. It could be part of an exercise—a training exercise. It could be anything. It could also be an act of war. It could be an act of occupation. But all these, I think, will only be clearer when we the two sides have examined the facts.[end recording]

Occupation Not Viewed as 'Hostile'

AB0701102594 Paris AFP in French 0909 GMT 7 Jan 94

[Text] Yaounde, 7 Jan (AFP)—The occupation of two Cameroonian islands in the Gulf of Guinea by Nigerian troops is considered by Cameroon "for the moment, as going beyond the boundary limits and not as a hostile gesture," sources close to the government disclosed today in Yaounde.

According to evidence emanating from Southwest Province, the occupation since 3 January of the two islands by 500 Nigerian troops reportedly followed an incident in that region between Cameroonian gendarmes and Nigerian fishermen.

Well-informed sources reported that there were Cameroonian troop movements toward Diamant and Jabane islands while two vessels of the Cameroonian Navy patrolled the area.

Without creating undue sensation about the incident, Cameroon has taken the situation seriously, according to sources close to the government. However, the Cameroonian authorities had still not reacted officially to the occupation of the two islands by this morning.

The arrival in Yaounde on the afternoon of 6 January of Nigerian Foreign Affairs Minister Babagana Kingibe and Commerce Minister Melford Okilo has also not been officially announced. The two Nigerian officials are scheduled to be received by President Paul Biya.

Congo

Army 'Grappling With Dangerous Internal Split'

AB0701093694 Paris AFP in English 0621 GMT 7 Jan 94

[By Joseph Gouala]

[Text] Brazzaville, Jan 7 (AFP)—The Congolese Army is currently grappling with a dangerous internal split, as officers have begun to take sides in the bloody political struggle between supporters of the president and an opposition coalition. A military source has warned that the 20,000-man Army is undergoing a crisis of authority.

President Pascal Lissouba late Wednesday [5 January] announced plans to recruit 2,000 additional men for the security forces, of whom 1,000 would be assigned to the Army. The goal of the campaign is to "revitalize" the Armed Forces, according to Prime Minister Jacques Yochim Yhombi Opango, who noted that the last time new blood was injected into the Army through a recruiting drive was in 1983. But Opango said the government also wanted to ensure that the future Army and police force would reflect national diversity. The recruiting effort will therefore be undertaken in each of Congo's 47 districts.

The prime minister, himself a general, appealed for "more discipline within the public forces" and insisted that the Army "remain apolitical but subject to civilian authority."

At least 95 people have died since mid-December in southern Brazzaville in confrontations between partisans of Lissouba and his opponents. A military source acknowledged that officers were backing different militias in the clashes.

The Army commander, General Claude Emmanuel Eta-Oka, who recently toured Army barracks, suggested in a television interview that soldiers had taken "individual" decisions to back parties to the ethnic violence. "In a country that was heavily politicized under a one-party regime and where ethnic rivalries were suppressed, soldiers can't escape the influence of political bipolarization," explained one officer. For Defense Minister Raymond Damase N'gollo, troops must be accorded better living and working conditions to withstand such influences.

Ethnic frictions weighing on the Army have meant that "orders from the high military command are not respected in the conflict zones, where private militias are defying the regular Army," notably through "illegal identity controls," said a Western diplomat, who said he was pessimistic on the outcome of the current crisis.

A senior officer with close ties to Lissouba disclosed that regular security forces appeared to have lost control of the internal situation despite their reliance on heavy weapons to stamp out the activities of the private militias.

Opposition supporters have denounced the use of such weaponry and stressed that the Congolese people are determined to carry on with their campaign for democracy in the face of the most sophisticated arms.

Equatorial Guinea

Envoy on Restructuring Cooperation With Spain

AB0601144794 Paris AFP in French 1642 GMT 5 Jan 94

[Text] Libreville, 5 Jan (AFP)—Arturo Avello, Spanish ambassador to Equatorial Guinea, has said that cooperation between Madrid and Malabo "will not be suspended but restructured," the Equatorial Guinean radio monitored in Libreville reported.

The Spanish Government decided in December to reduce its aid to Equatorial Guinea by half and cancel all its assistance programs to the official bodies, notably aid to the radio and television and training scholarships to the Armed Forces following the expulsion of Diego Sanchez Bustamante, Spanish consul general in Bata, the country's second most important city. Mr. Bustamante was accused by the Equatorial Guinean authorities of "interfering in the country's internal affairs."

After being recalled for consultations, the ambassador returned to Malabo on 1 January with a message from his government to President Teodoro Obiang Nguema. The contents of the message were not revealed, the radio explained.

Speaking before the Equatorial Guinean press after an audience with the head of state, the Spanish diplomat stressed that his country wants to maintain relations with Equatorial Guinea but that the latter must consider Spain's stand on the security of its citizens in the country, human rights, and the democratic process in Equatorial Guinea.

Gabon

Opposition Leader on Accepting Election Results

LD0601221194 Paris Radio France International in French 1830 GMT 6 Jan 94

[Text] Our guest this evening is the Gabonese opposition figure, Max-Anicet Kouumba. After 13 years of exile in France he has now decided to return to Gabon. Assane Diop met Max-Anicet Kouumba, who is the leader of MORENA [Movement for National Recovery] in exile, and asked him to react to the multiparty presidential election of 5 December, which ended in the re-election of President Bongo. Here is Max-Anicet Kouumba:

[Begin recording] [Kouumba] When one looks at the preparation for and the holding of the presidential election in Gabon, one has the impression that for several years now, and, more precisely, since 1990, the opposition has been content with playing a walk-on part within the institutions that were entrusted with preparing this election. Today, since the presidential election has taken place and the results are out, this is no longer a simulation, a polling operation, where one says so and so has come first, the first choice of the people, and such and such has come second. I believe that the verdict of the ballot box is out, it is known, the president of the Republic has been elected democratically in our country for once. Now it is for the losers, the unhappy rival candidates for presidential election, to acknowledge the result of this election. The technical part of the organization of the election was certainly not without imperfection, but basically the election took place and if there are any questions, they must be generalized. In other words, there must be an effort to check exhaustively the results of all the candidates, not just of a single candidate, but of all the candidates.

[Diop] What do you think of President Bongo's proposal to involve all of the Gabonese political officials who so wish it in the running of the country?

[Kouumba] That is pointless. That is pointless in a democracy—we are not obliged to operate and form a national unity government as if this was still the era of the single party. A president of the Republic has been elected. If he is confident in his election, then let him shoulder his responsibilities. I do not believe that it is useful to call on everyone to form a single party once again in the midst of democracy. If there is a majority, it is for this majority to shoulder its responsibilities and for the opposition to shoulder its own.

[Diop] While honoring the law-based state?

[Kouumba] Yes, absolutely.

[Diop] So, what do you think about the forming of a parallel government and of this parallel presidency taken on by Father Mba Abessole ?

[Kouumba] I would not venture even to comment on this initiative. I know quite simply that it is an imitation of the Gabonese Government in exile, which I myself had created here, of which I was the prime minister, the head of government. In an electoral stage, in the context of a democracy, this initiative seems to me to be stupid. It is politically stupid and legally reprehensible.

[Diop] After your return to Gabon, where are you going to position yourself now within the political sphere? Where will you stand first of all with regard to the government of President Bongo?

[Kouumba] Before saying where I will position myself, I am going to begin by carrying out a tour of talks, because the problem today is clarifying the political situation in our country. [end recording]

Zaire

Political Parties Meet To Examine Mobutu Speech

AB0701112094 Kinshasa Tele-Zaire Television Network
in French 1915 GMT 6 Jan 94

[Text] The chairmen of political parties that are members of the presidential group held an extraordinary meeting today at their office at the 20 May District in the Kalamu area. At this session they examined the country's political situation with regard to the head of state's end of the year message to the nation. The conclusions on the issues discussed were reserved in order for the head of state to take note of them first. Another meeting is scheduled to take place on 9 January at 1400.

Israeli Spokesman Says ANC Asked for Assistance

MB0601205594 Gaborone Radio Botswana Network in English 1910 GMT 6 Jan 94

[Text] An Israeli spokesman says the African National Congress [ANC] did request Israeli assistance to educate black recruits in a new South African army, contradicting denials by the ANC and the Israeli Embassy in Pretoria. Speaking in Jerusalem today the spokesman insisted that ANC officials came to Israel and asked for assistance in educating recruits.

In South Africa today the ANC said a delegation from the organization visited Israel not [word indistinct] for obtaining advice, but only for monitoring municipal elections which were held in Jerusalem in mid-November last year.

A Tel Aviv newspaper [name indistinct] reported yesterday that an ANC delegation toured Israel two weeks ago to gather information on the army's special program for recruits who fail their studies. The paper said the delegation had asked for assistance to set up an education program.

Buthelezi Meets Members of U.S. Foreign Affairs Group

MB0701122494 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1105 GMT 7 Jan 94

[Text] Durban Jan 7 SAPA—Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] President Mangosuthu Buthelezi met the chairman of the American foreign affairs sub-committee Harry Johnston and his delegation in Ulundi on Friday morning where he impressed upon them the need for a federal settlement in South Africa. In a memo to the delegation Mr Buthelezi said "the political power bases of minorities must be constitutionally entrenched by means of a federal system".

Otherwise, he said, "the successful majority will destroy the political power bases of minorities, thereby preventing forever that a minority could become a majority in the future".

Mr Buthelezi said he was meeting the Americans at a time when "some of the most important decisions in the history of the IFP" would be taken. He was referring to the party's Central Committee meeting which got underway after he received the Americans on Friday morning.

Mr Buthelezi defended the IFP's stance towards negotiations in South Africa, telling the Americans that "no concessions have been made to accommodate the Freedom Alliance or the IFP". He alleged that during talks his party's inputs were "constantly ignored", demands "sidelined", and concerns "silenced". "Manipulation and arrogance characterised the process leaving no space for true negotiations with us."

Mr Buthelezi added that during negotiations "we dramatically reduced our original demands without being met by corresponding efforts from our counterparts."

Roundup of ANC Organization Activities

Transkei Group Said in 'Tatters'

MB0701101794 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0800 GMT 7 Jan 94

[Text] The ANC [African National Congress] in Transkei, which is regarded as a power base for the organization, is reportedly in tatters and almost all its top leaders have been ousted in a bid to stem the crisis. Andrew Trench has details:

ANC Transkei media officer Nat Serache confirms the contents of a scathingly critical ANC report which reveals the organization in the homeland is in a mess. The report is of a visit to Transkei by ANC Deputy Secretary General Jacob in September and October 1993. The report reveals an ANC mired by organizational ineptitude, a lack of administration, and describes a leadership fraught with internal factions. The report warns that if the ANC's problems in Transkei are not sorted out, it could face a disaster in the elections. Serache also confirms that last month drastic action was taken to solve the problems. At the organization's regional congress all but one of the top officials were ousted by delegates. Serache says the new leaders are trying to pull the ANC back on track, but he concedes they have their work cut out for them.

East Rand Anti-Violence Campaign Noted

MB0701090694 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0700 GMT 7 Jan 94

[Text] The ANC [African National Congress] has announced a campaign to rebuild the social fabric in violence torn East Rand townships. Announcing the campaign at a Johannesburg media conference, ANC PWV [Pretoria, Witwatersrand, Vereeniging] Regional Executive Committee member Jessie Duarte said the aim of the campaign is to build peace consciousness in the area. She said the peace plan is a call from all South Africans for help to build the social fabric in the area. Organizations across the political spectrum have been invited to a meeting on 15 January. This is when a working group will lay the foundation for the campaign.

Duarte says among other plans, the ANC has proposed that people from outside the East Rand, irrespective of political affiliation and race, spend time and talk to residents in violence plagued areas. She says the campaign was initiated by the ANC, but it is for all South Africa who need to hold a free and fair election and a peaceful transition.

SDU's Said Involved in Violence

*MB0701070994 Johannesburg Radio South Africa
Network in English 0500 GMT 7 Jan 94*

[Text] The defense force has said that members of Self-Defense Units [SDU] are involved in incidents of violence, making it difficult to establish peace and stability on the East Rand. The commander of the defense force's Group 41, Colonel C.P du Toit, said members of the SDU were intimidating residents and were in possession of illegal weapons. Earlier the ANC [African National Congress] appointed a commission of inquiry into the activities of the units. However, the Ministry of Law and Order believes that the Goldstone Commission should carry out the investigation.

AVF Charges on 'Terrorism' Disputed

*MB0601145294 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1200
GMT 6 Jan 94*

[Text] The ANC [African National Congress] has lashed out at the Afrikaner Volksfront [National Front—AVF] for accusing it of rewarding terrorism. This follows reports of Robert McBride's nomination to the ANC PWV [Pretoria, Witwatersrand, Vereeniging] region's election list. McBride, who planted a bomb at Magoo's Bar in Durban, is the second most popular candidate on the ANC's list. The AVF has called McBride a mass murderer. It says his popularity follows what the AVF calls the already alarming reemergence of convicted kidnapper Winnie Mandela. ANC spokesman Carl Niehaus says McBride is working hard for peace:

[Begin Niehaus recording] Comrade McBride is making a very important contribution to work for peace in the eastern parts of Johannesburg, and he has been particularly strongly involved in helping to work for peace in areas such as Thokoza and Katlehong. In contrast the AVF, and specific members of that Volksfront, has consistently, despite the fact that they have the right to participate in negotiations, despite the fact that those people that they represent have throughout the history of this country had the vote, threatened with violence and with civil war. [end recording]

Niehaus says the ANC PWV [Pretoria, Witwatersrand, Vereeniging] region nominations for the provincial legislature and the National Assembly include top ANC members. He says among them are Paul Mashatile, Obed Bapela, Tokyo Sexwale, and Ronnie Mamoepa. Niehaus says the nominations are provisional names:

[Begin Niehaus recording] There is also a number of people who have been nominated by the PWV region for the National Assembly. Among these people are Janet Love, who is the deputy director of the Transitional Executive Council, and there are also a considerable number of other senior members of the ANC that have been nominated. The person who appears on the list as the most popular candidate for the provincial legislature of the PWV region is Obed Bapela. [end recording]

Eastern Cape Candidate List Released

*MB0601122794 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0955
GMT 6 Jan 94*

[Text] Port Elizabeth Jan 6 SAPA—There were no surprises on the African National Congress' [ANC] eastern Cape list of election candidates released on Thursday, SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] radio news reports. Heading the list of nine names for the National Assembly is Govan Mbeki, who has also been nominated for a seat in the Senate.

Local ANC Chairman Linda Mti and East Cape Congress of South African Trade Unions official Dennis Neer are also among the nominations.

Included in the list of 27 names for the provincial parliament are Advocate Glen Goosen, EP [Eastern Province] Cricket Board President Ronnie Pillay and sports administrator Danny Jordaan. Businessman Valence Watson has also been nominated.

The ANC has proposed Raymond Mhlaba as premier of the provincial legislature.

Official Comments on All Candidates

*MB0601122494 Johannesburg Radio South Africa
Network in English 0510 GMT 6 Jan 94*

[Interview with African National Congress spokesperson Carl Niehaus by SABC reporter Rodney Trudgeon on the "Radio Today" program—live]

[Text] [Trudgeon] The ANC [African National Congress] has announced various prominent members of society to represent the organization in the April elections. However, many of these candidates, including a former Springbok rugby player, have not yet accepted their nominations. On the line now, we have ANC spokesman Carl Niehaus. Mr. Niehaus, good morning. How predictable are these nominations? Were most of them expected?

[Niehaus] Good morning. Actually, the nominations have been a very wide group of people that all the different Mass Democratic Movement organizations in South Africa have come forward with. So one would get a much wider net than just simply members of the ANC, and I suppose in that context some of the names that have been proposed may be surprising to members of the media.

[Trudgeon] How significant is it that a lot of these people have not yet accepted their nominations?

[Niehaus] Well, I think that indicates that the lists that have now become public are only provisional lists; that one cannot at this stage say that any particular person is yet going to stand as a candidate for the ANC, or is in fact going to be elected to Parliament. All of that depends on whether those candidates are prepared to accept their nominations, and then of course there are still provincial lists conferences this coming weekend, where the 14 different regions of the ANC's nominations will be

consolidated into the 9 provinces, and then of course there will be a national list conference on 15 January, where the final lists will be consolidated, and they will be made public on 18 January. So only on 18 January will we be able to present to South Africa a final list of candidates which will stand for the ANC and would have actually accepted their nominations.

[Trudgeon] Now a feature of the nomination list is, quite a few media and sports personalities. I'm thinking of people like Bruce Fordyce, Felicia Mabuza-Suttle, Jacqui Mofekeng, the Miss South Africa. This aspect of the list has in fact been criticized, for example, by the National Party.

[Niehaus] Well, you know, the National Party can express their criticism, but the fact of the matter is that there are many people, prominent persons in South African society, who associate themselves far more with the ideals of nonracialism and democracy, as the ANC has fought for it through all the decades, and one will probably find that some of these prominent personalities will accept nomination. That is also not anything new. Throughout the world, for example in the United States, there have been, from time to time, members of the cultural community, actors, etcetera, who have shown their support for a particular political organization, because they share those ideals. But I must emphasize that many of the persons who are mentioned there—sportsmen, actors, etcetera—have not yet been approached, and their nominations still have to be checked with them, and only after they have made a decision can one actually say that they have accepted it, and that they are prepared to associate themselves, on that particular level, with the ANC.

[Trudgeon] Perhaps one of the most important omissions, which I notice newspapers and the media have taken up in general, is that Winnie Mandela is absent from both lists. Is there any significance in that?

[Niehaus] Well, I don't think one should read too much significance in it. The lists that you have received now are a list for the provisional parliament candidatures of the PWV [Pretoria, Witwatersrand, Vereeniging] region, and also the PWV region's nominations for the National Assembly. But there is also a general National Assembly list which has been voted on, but that counting has not been finished yet, and therefore it has not been made public, and on that list, as one of the nominees, Mrs. Mandela did appear. So her name can still appear, depending on how the voting went on the national list for the National Assembly.

[Trudgeon] There has also apparently been sweeping support for Peter Mokaba, the youth leader.

[Niehaus] Yes. That is the situation, that there has been strong support for Mr. Mokaba.

[Trudgeon] Mr. Niehaus, one of the criticisms leveled at your list came from Wits [Witwatersrand University] political analyst Professor Tom Lodge, who mentioned

that the list is perhaps a little short of business talent. Now I know you have people like Sam Motsuonyane being nominated. How do you feel about the lack of business talent?

[Niehaus] Well, I don't think there is a lack of business talent. Again, it is unfortunate that categorical statements about these lists are being made at a stage when, really, only the list of the PWV region is now public. There are many, many other provinces and regions that have made nominations, and there are also a considerable number of business people on the national list for the National Assembly. So I would caution that analysts must wait until the final list comes out, before they can make those kinds of deductions.

[Trudgeon] It's also significant that some of the people who have been nominated are not really standing, because they belong, now, to other organizations. I'm thinking of Rev. Frank Chikane, and also Mr. Zwelakhi Sisulu, who has been appointed Mr. Harmse's assistant here at the SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation].

[Niehaus] Well, what has happened is that we left the nomination process open, so that anyone could be nominated, and then we leave it up to those particular individuals, in consultation with the ANC, to accept their nominations or to decline. Rev. Chikane has already indicated that he declines because he is not eligible to stand for any political organization, because of his position as a member of the Independent Electoral Commission. I believe the same will account for Mr. Sisulu, who is now the deputy to Mr. Harmse, or at least the nominated deputy to Mr. Harmse at the SABC.

NP Against ANC Candidates With Criminal Records

MB0601195194 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1833
GMT 6 Jan 94

[Text] Pretoria Jan 6 SAPA—The National Party [NP] on Thursday condemned the African National Congress' [ANC] appointment of people with criminal records as election candidates—referring specifically to Winnie Mandela and Robert McBride. "Voters must realize that in this election they do not vote for one candidate, but for a list of candidates," the NP said in a statement.

It mentioned that McBride, sentenced to death three times for planting a bomb which killed three and injured scores in a Durban pub in 1986, was pardoned along with "Wit Wolf" Barend Strydom who killed seven blacks when he randomly opened fire on them in Pretoria in 1988.

The NP added that the accommodation of radicals such as ANC Youth League President Peter Mokaba so high on ANC election lists was evidence of the stranglehold the South African Communist Party had on the ANC.

PAC Official Denies Organization Ending Struggle

MB0601163094 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1506
GMT 6 Jan 94

[Text] Cape Town Jan 6 SAPA—Pan Africanist Congress [PAC] negotiator Patricia de Lille has denied press reports quoting her as stating that the PAC was willing to give up its armed struggle. In a statement on Thursday, she said the reports in the SOWETAN and NATAL MERCURY on Wednesday were based on an incorrect interpretation of comments she had made at a news conference on Tuesday.

Mrs. de Lille had said the PAC's armed wing, the Azanian Peoples Liberation Army, had temporarily suspended its armed struggle pending negotiations with the government and South African Defence Force on a mutual cessation of hostilities. She said further meetings to discuss the ending of hostilities could be held within the next two weeks.

Police-PAC Clash Leaves 1 Dead; 6 Wounded 6 Jan

MB0601205094 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in English 2000 GMT 6 Jan 94

[Text] A 13-year-old PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress] member has been shot dead and six others including a six-year-old child have been wounded in clashes between police and a group of PAC members in Guguletu in the Cape Peninsula a short while ago. The trouble flared after police arrived at a PAC meeting in the township and took away nine youths for questioning in connection with the Heidelberg tavern attack. PAC executive member Patricia de Lille and other senior PAC officials are locked in talks with high-ranking policemen to discuss the situation, a situation which is said to be extremely tense.

Police Deny Ending Meeting

MB0701093694 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0902
GMT 7 Jun 94

[Text] Cape Town Jan 7 SAPA—Allegations that police went to a Pan Africanist Congress [PAC] meeting in Gugulethu on Thursday night with the sole purpose of breaking it up was devoid of all truth, western Cape police liaison chief Col Raymond Dowd said on Friday. A 13-year-old boy was reportedly shot dead when violence erupted after police rounded up nine men aged between 17 and 23 and put them in a police vehicle.

Col Dowd said after the men were loaded in the police van certain sections of the community outside the Luyolo community centre, where the PAC meeting took place, began stoning the police and police were forced to fire rubber bullets. The men were taken to the Bellville South police station where they were questioned about the Heidelberg Tavern attack and other incidents. They were released soon afterwards.

"We wish to emphasise that the suspects (the nine men) who were removed from the centre were removed with the cooperation of the organisers of the meeting after Col Leonard Knipe, who headed the operation, spoke to them," Col Dowd said. "We find it strange that the organisers did not calm the crowd that attacked the police."

He said incidents of this nature would not occur if the police were able to use normal policing methods. "Unfortunately we have to enter these areas armed and accompanied by members of the Internal Stability Unit solely because police are always attacked by stonethrowers carried out [as published] by a small section of the community," Col Dowd said.

Col Dowd, who felt the community at large should protect the police, confirmed that five people were being detained in connection with the Heidelberg Tavern attack.

The regional organiser of the PAC in the western Cape, Mr Michael Siyolo, and the movement's regional chairman, Mr Theo Mabusela, were detained on Monday.

Earlier this week two "confirmed" members of APLA [Azanian People's Liberation Army] were detained in Elliott, near the Transkei border, Law and Order Minister Herus Kriel announced on Thursday.

Col Dowd said a fifth man, believed to be Mr Richard Dala, a former executive member of the PAC, was detained in Khayelitsha on Thursday. The five men were all being held in terms of Section 29 of the Internal Security Act, Col Dowd said.

Charges Against Police Under Investigation

MB0701122394 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1113
GMT 7 Jan 94

[By Enrico Kemp]

[Text] Cape Town Jan 7 SAPA—The Pan Africanist Congress [PAC] is investigating charges against police following Thursday night's raid on a PAC election meeting in which a 13-year-old boy was shot dead and five others injured. At a news conference on Friday, PAC Regional Executive Committee members said the movement's lawyers would also assist relatives of Siphiwo Sam to lay a murder charge against police following an autopsy on the dead boy.

The organisation on Friday sought a meeting with Deputy Regional Police Commissioner Maj-Gen Nick Snyman to discuss the police raid.

Although it has not lodged a complaint with the Transitional Executive Council, the PAC called on the Independent Electoral Commission and other transitional structures to "prove that they have teeth" and act firmly against the security forces.

Siphiwo, a standard six pupil at Langa comprehensive school, was killed when violence erupted outside the Luyolo community centre in Gugulethu after police raided a PAC meeting to arrest suspects allegedly linked to last week's Heidelberg Tavern attack. Police claim they fired rubber bullets and bird shot after a crowd stoned them and tried to free nine young men from a police vehicle.

However, PAC officials described the police version as "a brutal lie" and said police had set dogs on PAC members and opened fire without warning when angry supporters protested against the arrests.

The police action was strongly condemned on Friday by Anglican Archbishop Desmond Tutu, who said police appeared to have exceeded the bounds of a normal criminal investigation in order to harass the PAC.

PAC National Executive Committee member Patricia de Lille told journalists on Friday PAC leaders had appealed to police to postpone the arrests "until things calmed down".

However, a police team led by violent crime unit head Col Leonard Knipe had insisted on identifying the alleged suspects and removing them for questioning. "The meeting agreed that they could look around. We allowed them to carry out their duty, but we did not give them permission to remove anyone."

Mrs de Lille and other regional officials later accompanied the police to Bellville, where murder and robbery squad detectives released the men after questioning, fingerprinting and photographing them. She said the fact that all nine were subsequently released indicated that police had acted on false information supplied by informers.

"The PAC has always said the police are racist and brutal when dealing with black people. We wish they could show more efficiency to find the killers of more than 10,000 (black) African people who have died in South Africa in the past three years."

PAC Regional Secretary Bathembu Lugulwana said three men and a woman were still being treated for gunshot wounds in local hospitals. He confirmed that a third member of the PAC in the western Cape, Richard Dala, was detained by police on Thursday. Two other regional officials, Theo Mabusela and Michael Siyolo, are being held under Section 29 of the Internal Security Act.

Law and Order Minister Hernus Kriel also announced on Thursday that two "confirmed" members of the PAC's armed wing, the Azanian Peoples Liberation Army [APLA], had been arrested near Elliot in the north-eastern Cape.

Mr Lugulwana said police had refused to supply the names of the two men detained in Elliot to the PAC. "They could have picked up anyone and now they claim they are APLA," he said.

Law, Order Minister Accused of 'PAC Bashing'

MB0601140394 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1114
GMT 6 Jan 94

[Text] Johannesburg Jan 6 SAPA—The Pan Africanist Congress [PAC] on Thursday accused Law and Order Minister Hernus Kriel of "PAC bashing" and of "demonising" Transkei military leader Maj-Gen Bantu Holomisa. PAC national organiser Maxwell Nemadzivhanani was reacting to reports that Mr Kriel had linked Transkei to the St James Church and Heidelberg Tavern massacres.

Mr Nemadzivhanani said in a statement the recent arrests of PAC western Cape leaders Theo Mabusela and Michael Siyolo, as well as attempts to link Transkei to Azanian Peoples Liberation Army [APLA] attacks on South Africa, were "part of the regime's strategy to target the PAC in those areas where it is strong". He accused "the same forces" for arresting PAC leaders and members in a "nation-wide swoop" in May 1993 and "killing children" in a raid on a house in Transkei in October last year.

"Following the Kenilworth church gun attack in July 1993 in Cape Town, the regime summarily arrested Vuyo Tekane, a PAC activist and schoolteacher allegedly for masterminding alleged APLA activities. "Tekane, according to police allegations then, was also linked to the 1922 APLA attack at a King William's Town golf club. Once again Tekane was released from detention without being charged for the alleged offences," Mr Nemadzivhanani said.

He said from all the cases or "so-called police breakthroughs" a clear picture had emerged of "camouflaged hostilities" against the PAC in the guise of maintaining law and order. "The PAC strongly condemns the detention of Comrades Theo Mabusela and Michael Siyolo as pure political gangsterism by the (President F W) de Klerk regime, designed to manipulate the transition and eventually the outcome of the election by 'unlevelling' the playing field against the PAC and thus rigging the elections long before they start," Mr Nemadzivhanani said.

Mr Nemadzivhanani's statement was issued to SAPA shortly before Mr Kriel on Wednesday announced the arrest of two alleged APLA members in connection with the Heidelberg Tavern attack.

Self-Defense Unit Commanders Leave Cease-Fire Talks

MB0601120594 Johannesburg SOWETAN in English
6 Jan 93 p 1

[Report by Abbey Makoe]

[Text] Commanders of various Self-defence Units [SDUs] in Katlehong on the East Rand were yesterday on the brink of resuming their "war" despite having agreed to a ceasefire on Tuesday. A source who yesterday

morning attended the commanders' meeting, which was aimed at implementing the ceasefire, said it ended after only 30 minutes when commanders from three sections walked out in protest against a call for peace.

At the centre of the threatening move was mistrust, sources said. The mistrust element came into being when Hadebe Section's SDU members allegedly murdered the leader, "Commander Mbogani," after he was seen near Kвесine Hostel. A source said while most residents did not walk near the hostel for fear of their lives, Commander Mbogani at one stage boasted to his followers about having been in and out of the hostel unharmed. "Instead of being praised for bravery Commander Mbogani was accused of being an Inkatha Freedom Party spy. He was tried in a kangaroo court, found guilty and sentenced to death," a source who was present at the trial said.

Seventeen residents have since been killed in the subsequent internal clashes between the SDUs. The death toll since New Year's Day stood at 17 yesterday. However, ANC regional executive member Mr. Robert McBride told a news conference in Johannesburg that only four of the 17 deaths were as a result of the SDUs' internal fighting.

Some of the sections that disagreed on effecting the ceasefire came from the violence-plagued Mavimbela, Radebe, Ncala and Sali sections. A source who attended yesterday's meeting said: "Most of the commanders who walked out were against their boundaries being opened to people not living in them."

The source added: "That means if I live in Ncala I cannot enter Mavimbela, otherwise I will be killed." At the time of going to the press McBride was said to be "working very hard" trying to resolve the problem and avert the threat of renewed SDU clashes.

In another development, police pounced on the home of slain Monwabisi Mzukwa, alias "Commander Boja," in the early hours yesterday and arrested five suspected SDU members. "We seized one Walther PPK pistol, one magazine and three rounds of ammunition," said Warrant-Officer Michelle Erasmus. She said the five men were expected to appear in court soon on charges of illegal possession of weapons.

New Political Rights Organization Launched

MB0701083194 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0500 GMT 7 Jan 94

[Text] A Political Rights Organization, the PRO, has been launched. The PRO, which was launched yesterday, will campaign for amnesty for rightwing political prisoners. In a statement, PRO Chairman (Avril Budd) said task groups have been formed to investigate the conviction of rightist political prisoners. The task groups will also investigate the reasons for the release of ANC [African National Congress] and PAC [Pan-Africanist

Congress] prisoners who were arrested for crimes such as the King William's Town Golf Club attack and the St. James Church massacre.

The statement says PRO intends to draw public attention to the plight of hundreds of policemen who were imprisoned and will also demand their immediate release. (Budd) says PRO wants the government to either charge or release right-wingers being held under Section 29 of the Internal Security Act. It will also ask for right-wing prisoners to be removed from the Soweto Prison where (Budd) claims they are at the mercy of the ANC-aligned police union, Popcru [Police and Prison's Civil Rights Union].

Poll Compares Attitudes About Future

MB0601172394 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 1600 GMT 6 Jan 94

[Text] Blacks are twice as optimistic as whites about the year ahead. This has emerged from a Markinor Gallup poll which shows that 60 percent of blacks and only 31 percent of whites think conditions will improve in 1994. Optimism has improved markedly among blacks with 29 percent more than last year being positive about prospects. This is in sharp contrast to last year when blacks and whites were equally pessimistic about the future. Coloreds and Indians are only slightly less optimistic than blacks. Close on 60 percent of blacks and just over 40 percent of coloreds feel that there will be fewer strikes this year. Forty percent of whites and 40 percent of Indians believe industrial strife will increase.

COSATU To Give New Government 5 Years To Reconstruct

MB0701071294 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 0500 GMT 7 Jan 94

[Text] COSATU [Congress of South African Trade Unions] has given a new government five years to implement a reconstruction and development program. COSATU says political freedom for workers in 1994 will mean a vote for democracy, a vote for jobs, a vote for peace and a vote for improved living conditions. However, these objectives will be achieved only through a concrete program which sets out clear priorities, targets and time frames.

South African Press Review for 7 Jan

MB0701121794

[Editorial Report]

THE STAR

Law, Order Ministry's 'Short Memory'—Law and Order Ministry Spokesman Craig Kotze "was in full flight on the SDUs [self-defense units]," says a page 8 editorial in Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 7 January. "The controversial ANC [African National Congress]-aligned self-defence units, he said, not only attacked the police,

they attacked Inkatha and the public and now they were fighting among themselves. The ANC plans to try to restore order by holding an internal inquiry was just not good enough, he fulminated. Kotze has a short memory. On how many occasions have the police not done exactly the same when faced with problems?"

BUSINESS DAY

New Defense Force More Acceptable to More People— "There can be no better demonstration of the distance South Africa has travelled towards its new beginning than the imminent creation of a new defence force," begins Johannesburg **BUSINESS DAY** in English on 7 January in a page 6 editorial. "It was often said most senior SADF [South African Defense Force] officers, unlike some of their SA [South African] Police counterparts, were always comfortable with the successive phases of National Party reforms. Events have shown this view to be correct. It seems fairly clear that the same applies to the ANC and its military wing." Whatever its potential shortcomings and excesses, the new defense force "promises to be infinitely more acceptable to the bulk of the population—and therefore more effective—than the organisation it is going to replace."

SOWETAN

'People' Believe ANC To Take From Whites To Give to Them— "The ANC is obviously aware that the millions of its supporters believe it is going to wave a magic wand and conjure up houses and jobs soon after the election result is announced," notes a page 6 editorial in Johannesburg **SOWETAN** in English on 7 January. "A common belief among the 'people' is that the ANC will take from whites and give to them. The ANC should tell

the 'people' that the coming elections are about forging a constituent assembly, a democratic body of elected representatives to draw up the final constitution and prepare South Africa for its first nonracial general election. This general election will come only after five years and during that time the country will need social and economic reconstruction. Therefore, the job of explaining this to the 'people' lies not on Nelson Mandela's shoulders alone, as the case seems to be at the moment, but on the entire ANC leadership."

WEEKLY MAIL & GUARDIAN

Peacekeeping Force 'Prep School' for MK Recruits to NDF— Johannesburg **WEEKLY MAIL & GUARDIAN** in English for 7-13 January in a page 14 editorial believes the ANC is directing its "real efforts and resources" at "finding agreement on the future makeup and command and control structures of the SADF, to be called the National Defense Force (NDF). Bearing out this are the decisions of the ANC and the government to send their senior commanders not to the Command Council of the Peacekeeping Force, but to the management body of the defence force, the Joint Command Council." The ANC "seems to have made concessions, sacrificing the short-term efficacy of the Peacekeeping Force for the long-term loyalty of the NDF." So the Peacekeeping Force "is essentially a sideshow, a prep school for MK's [Umkhonto we Sizwe—ANC military wing] recruits to the NDF, and a flak catcher which will be responsible for the difficult task of policing during the pre-election period. It will ensure that the defence force emerges with its legitimacy more intact than if it stands in the frontline itself during the tense and virulently partisan weeks before the poll."

Angola**Government, UNITA Resume Talks in Lusaka 6 Jan**

MB0601181194 London BBC World Service in English 1705 GMT 6 Jan 94

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] The Angola peace talks [words indistinct] back to life again in Lusaka today, a day late, after a Christmas break of two weeks. The talks have already been interrupted by UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] claims that the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] government army had tried to kill Jonas Savimbi and in the past couple of weeks, they have had more incidents in Angola. Only yesterday, UNITA prevented American congressmen from visiting Malanje, where they launched a bombardment of the town.

When the talks began again today, the atmosphere was apparently less than cordial, but there is also some optimism. From Lusaka, Joel Mwinga faxed this report:

This morning, the two sides held a plenary session and discussions opened with a debate on the composition and role of a future police force. UNITA is demanding that the current Angolan police force be transformed from what it described as a partisan military unit into a nonpartisan civic force. UNITA says it wants it what calls extreme elements of the force to be disbanded and more UNITA men to be recruited into the police.

The government and the rebel UNITA movement have spent the past few days blaming each other as the fighting has intensified in Angola, but both sides have said that they are determined that the talks which started on 15th November last year produce a peace settlement. Despite continued fighting in the country, the two sides have made steady progress and there is agreement in principle on the terms for a cease-fire as well as the composition of a future national army. A meeting of military experts from both sides will take place in Sao Tome next week to try and conclude details for a military pact.

Radio Correspondent Updates Events

MB0601203394 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1900 GMT 6 Jan 94

[Text] Talks between the government and the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] have already resumed in Lusaka. The parties are discussing the issue of the national police. Our correspondent Pedro Manuel has further details from Lusaka:

[Manuel] Good evening. The second round of peace talks has already begun and there has already been a break. During this morning's plenary session, the United Nations presented a document on the national police to be examined by the negotiating teams. This is the issue that is currently being discussed. The negotiating teams

examined the document and UNITA requested a break to give a reply. Thus, there was no meeting this afternoon.

Political observers here in Lusaka are questioning the powers of UNITA's new negotiating team. We say new team, because the head now is General Eugenio Manuvakola and the deputy head is Jorge Valentim. Antonio Dembo, the former head of the delegation, and Generals Ben-Ben and Gato did not return to Lusaka. Some people say that all this is part of UNITA strategy to [words indistinct] things. This not the first time that this is happening. In each negotiating round, UNITA always changes the heads of its delegations. According to political observers, this change is part of its strategy not to bind the new head by agreements made by the former head [words indistinct]. This was the case in Addis Ababa and also in Abidjan. Here, we have to wait and see [words indistinct] duly sign agreements reached.

Meanwhile, Angolan Ambassador to Zambia Pedro Fernando Mavunza convened the national and foreign press to report that UNITA continues to carry out a movement of its war machinery. The ambassador cites a communique from the General Staff of the Angolan Armed Forces.

According to a reliable source, UNITA continues to reaffirm its intention to occupy some key posts in the government and favors the holding of local elections. All this will be placed on the negotiating table after the discussion of the issue of the national police. UNITA asked Alioune Blondin Beye to give it a break to examine the UN document on the national police [words indistinct].

Foreign Minister Delivers Message

MB0601122894 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 0600 GMT 6 Jan 94

[Text] The Angolan Government is involved in diplomatic activities to coordinate its efforts in the search for peace in Angola. Foreign Minister Venancio de Moura yesterday delivered a message from President Jose Eduardo dos Santos to UN Secretary General Butrus-Ghali. The message deals with issues linked to Angola's current political situation. Minister Venancio de Moura, who has been visiting New York for three days, took the opportunity to hold talks with high officials from the U.S. State Department and White House to discuss the country's political crisis. Afonso van Dunem, Angola's ambassador to United Nations, had this to say on the issue:

[Begin Van Dunem recording] In brief, I can say that the foreign minister has been in New York for two days and his visit is aimed at delivering a message from the president of the republic to the UN secretary general. It was a very timely, useful, and busy visit. [end recording]

We asked Afonso van Dunem to comment about the meeting between the Angolan foreign minister and the

UN secretary general on the establishment of the new UNAVEM [UN Angola Verification Mission]-3 contingent, and he said:

[Begin Van Dunem Recording] This issue was touched on because a number of steps must be taken before the UNAVEM-2 is transformed to UNAVEM-3. First, the Security Council has to meet and approve a resolution sanctioning the UN secretary general undertaking a process of political and logistical transformation, and this has a number of implications. However, the time has not yet come for the Security Council to discuss the issue of UNAVEM-2's transformation to UNAVEM-3. Obviously, all this will depend on the whole process, since this does not depend only on our government. It depends on concrete conditions on the ground, on the talks which are under way, and as I have said, on the whole peace process in Angola. [end recording]

In his diplomatic mission, as well as dealing with political issues, the Angolan foreign minister took the opportunity to appeal to the international community to assist the victims of war in the country.

[Begin Van Dunem] Our government's priority is not only political issues regarding the peace process, but also issues linked to humanitarian aid by the international community, namely the United Nations. [end recording]

UNITA Decries U.S. Team's Failure To Visit Cuito

MB0601194394 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo Negro in Portuguese 1900 GMT 6 Jan 94

[Communiqué issued by the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola Political Commission in (?Huambo) on 5 January]

[Text] The Malange incident is yet another example of manipulation by the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola [MPLA] government, which will not be happy with any peace accord arising from the Lusaka peace talks.

1. The National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] was advised of a possible visit by U.S. Democratic Party congressmen to Bie on 4 and 5 January. Through UN channels, we were subsequently informed that the U.S. team would no longer be visiting Bie. We received that message in the afternoon of 4 January. It said nothing else. How could the UNITA [word indistinct] guess that the U.S. team's itinerary had been changed and that it would go to Malange instead?

2. Between 11 December and today, 5 January, the government carried out three attacks against Bie.

A. The commission sent by UN Special Representative Alioune Blondin Beye established beyond doubt that the MPLA-Labor Party air force had in fact dropped bombs

on Bie [words indistinct] the Americans [words indistinct] while peace was being negotiated in Lusaka, (?in accordance with) Luanda's orders.

B. On the eve of the arrival of the team of U.S. congressmen in Angola, the MPLA General Staff issued a communique reporting that UNITA forces had carried out an attack on the oil-rich area of Malongo, in Cabinda Province [words indistinct] afterward. The MPLA General Staff had lied in a bid to impress the team of U.S. congressmen.

C. Now, the MPLA government is taking the same U.S. team to Malange to make an impression at any cost, even that of human lives [words indistinct] the government [words indistinct] on 28 December of last year [words indistinct] the various comments [words indistinct] that the enemies of peace for Angola are not to be found inside the MPLA alone. They can also be found abroad [words indistinct] in Lusaka, where we have a team [words indistinct] what the MPLA government is capable of doing.

[Dated] (?Huambo), 5 January 1994

[Signed] The UNITA Political Commission

FLEC-FLAC Claims Responsible for Malongo Attack

MB0601145194 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo Negro in Portuguese 1200 GMT 6 Jan 94

[Text] The Front for the Liberation of the Cabinda Enclave-Armed Forces of Cabinda [FLEC-FAC] has once again claimed responsibility for the attack on Malongo in Cabinda. A spokesman for the organization says the attack on the Chevron installations in Cabinda was aimed at making sure that Luanda did not use oil revenue for buying arms to kill Angolans. The FLEC-FAC source said Cabinda oil accounts for two-thirds of the state's revenues, three-fourths of which are spent on war. The Luanda government, as was the case of Malanje, wanted to blame the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola for the attack on Malongo. This is after all an old communist method which is still used by Luanda to score advantages over political and military situations.

Portugal Officers Reportedly in Luanda To Train Army

MB0601195894 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo Negro in Portuguese 1900 GMT 6 Jan 94

[Text] Eight Portuguese officers and noncommissioned officers are in Luanda to help train the People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FAPLA] marines. The presence of those Portuguese soldiers in Luanda is part of military cooperation between the government led by Portuguese Prime Minister Anibal Cavaco Silva and the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola [MPLA] government. The aim of such cooperation is to strengthen the MPLA's military capacity to destroy the

National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (?militarily). This is something Luanda has long sought. It is important to note that [words indistinct] FAPLA marines recently concluded their military training in Portugal.

Cuando Governor on Military Situation in Province

MB0601204894 Luanda TPA Television Network in Portuguese 1930 GMT 6 Jan 94

[Interview with Domingos Hungo, governor of Cuando Cubango Province, by unidentified reporter; place and date not given—recorded]

[Text] [Reporter] Good evening, Governor Hungo. Cuando Cubango Province is often referred to as the land at the end of the world. Do you agree with that name?

[Hungo] Yes, you are quite right. It is really the land at the end of the world.

[Reporter] The military situation appears to be taking on difficult overtones?

[Hungo] Yes, it is true, the military situation is becoming somewhat complex because the enemy, the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA], continues to siege the farming areas where the people go to fetch food. UNITA continues to train men in its old bases. Relatively low intensity shelling continues to claim lives, as do ambushes and mines. We would have liked to take advantage of the opportunity we have been given. If there is no peace, it will be tragic for the people of Cuando Cubango Province, who have had to endure this protracted war.

[Reporter] Governor Hungo: How do you reconcile the fact that UNITA is attending the Lusaka peace talks while attacking your province?

[Hungo] We have known UNITA for a long time now and UNITA has always behaved like this. At a time when talks are under way, UNITA appears to feel compelled to show its military might so it can participate in the talks on equal terms with the government. Moreover, UNITA has always displayed bad faith in relation to the Angolan people, thereby showing its poor political capabilities and its failure to accept the democratic game.

[Reporter] Mr. Governor Hungo: Do you think that the peace proclaimed by UNITA is false?

[Hungo] We must see to believe. I am not trying to weave any tales here. I have known UNITA since 1964 and our relations have always led to dead ends. We discuss peace, peace, and peace yet again, and it has been 30 years that UNITA has prevented us from enjoying peace. I think that we must really see to believe, but seeing all their twists and turns I am less than confident. Let me give you the concrete example of Malange yesterday: If they were really interested in signing a cease-fire accord and

bringing peace to the Angolan people, they would not have shelled Malange yesterday. There were U.S. congressmen visiting the city and the United States backed UNITA for a long time.

[Reporter] Mr. Governor: And how has Cuando Cubango Province been defended?

[Hungo] I am happy about the way defensive operations have been organized in my province. Together with the civilian defense force, the defense and security troops have been indefatigable in their preparedness. This has meant that our troops have become more organized and more experienced. I can even tell you that we are ready for anything at any time. With the help of the central government, we shall take the appropriate steps to defend Cuando Cubango Province.

[Reporter] The land at the end of the world...

[Hungo] That is correct!

Botswana

Masire Meets U.S. Governor, Cites Trade Advantages

MB0601164794 Gaborone Radio Botswana Network in English 1110 GMT 6 Jan 94

[Text] The president, Sir Ketumile Masire, says Botswana offers foreign investors advantages such as good transport and communication links with neighboring countries. Other advantages include her liberal foreign exchange regime, a stable source of a political system, and respect for the rule of law.

He was speaking at a dinner he hosted last night for Governor Douglas Wilder of the American State of Virginia at State House. Governor Wilder is in Botswana to inaugurate Virginia's Trade and Investment Office for southern Africa.

President Masire said his government intends to follow and extend the policies that have made Botswana an attractive place to establish the Virginia Trade and Investment Office. He noted that Botswana recently completed formal procedures to join the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, GATT, as part of her program to make the economy more open and competitive.

The president said the diversification of Botswana's economy should open new opportunities for the supply of goods and services to his country and new sources of supply for Virginia and the United States. Sir Ketumile noted that the next few years will be momentous for the southern Africa region as steps are being taken to achieve peace. The president added that there's hope for peace and stability in Mozambique. Other countries in the region are, with different degrees of success, taking steps to put their economies on order.

Governor Wilder and his party flew to Kasane today where [name indistinct] is hosting a business lunch for them where they will meet key members of the business community. Mr. Wilder returns to Gaborone tomorrow to appoint the first representative of the Virginia trade office.

Mozambique

Prime Minister Receives Election Commission Premises

MB0601185394 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1730 GMT 6 Jan 94

[Text] Some of the premises that will be used by the National Elections Commission were handed over by the (Adalo) Construction Company to Prime Minister Mario Machungo in Maputo today. The administration, finance, and information departments of the National Elections Commission will operate in those premises.

Prime Minister Machungo said the delivery of those premises shows that the government has been making every effort to ensure that general multiparty elections are held this year. The ceremony was also attended by Justice Minister Ossumane Ali Dauto, among other figures.

General's 'Lax' Response to Arms Smuggling Assessed

MB0601162094 Maputo MEDIAFAX in Portuguese 6 Jan 94 P 1, 2

[Article by Lourenco Jossias and Orlando Muchanga: "The General's Lax Response"]

[Text] (Maputo) The duel between Afonso Dhlakama, Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] leader, and Mozambican Army General Domingos Fondo, promises new developments in the wake of the news conference granted by Gen. Fondo yesterday. In reply to Afonso Dhlakama's accusation that the general is linked to deals involving arms smuggling to South Africa, Gen. Fondo said—without too much conviction—that he denied Dhlakama's charges and that the Renamo leader should present his complaints to the right authorities.

In appearance at least, Gen. Domingos Fondo was very much at ease during his meeting with the press. The allegation that he was involved in smuggling weapons to neighboring South Africa fell like a bomb in this country and in southern Africa, but his answer was that he was not disturbed by it. He failed to categorically deny the Renamo leader's accusation, thereby doing little more than raising more doubts.

"I do not understand whether he (Dhlakama) is accusing me as a citizen, a general, a public servant in the National Defense Ministry, a Mozambique Liberation Front, Frelimo, official, or as a member of Parliament", he said, adding, by way of clarification, that our country

has "an institution that deals with matters such as this one" and that, should Dhlakama "be in possession of concrete evidence, he should bring the matter before the court."

It was quite clear that the general was talking with some anxiety. He was repeatedly asked whether he accepted the Renamo leader's accusation, to which he replied that "I deny it as an individual, but I say that he must take the case before the competent authorities" instead of "making such claims in public."

After much rhetoric, the general was invited to comment on what he would do about Dhlakama's remarks now, seeing that his "good name" may well be tarnished. "Nothing", the general replied, causing some surprise among the reporters who had flocked to his modest office.

We asked him whether he did not feel offended or aggrieved, to which he answered: No, "I do not feel offended yet", adding rather tersely that if the Renamo leader does not take his complaint to court "then he is a liar."

Gen. Domingos Fondo's name regularly crops up in international media reports as being linked to arms and drugs smugglers. He was asked to comment on this matter, but he refused to do it, saying: "No one has ever talked to me about arms smuggling. This is the first time I hear anything about it." Gen. Fondo added that no Mozambican State organ has approached him in connection with that matter yet. "Neither the Attorney General's Office, nor the Interior Ministry, nor anybody else", he stressed.

Gen. Fondo surprised the reporters with the contempt he showed for Dhlakama's accusations, saying "I am not afraid of anything, I am at peace with myself, and I am not worried. I am free and that is why I go where I please."

At one point in the course of the news conference, Gen. Fondo was asked whether he would be willing some day to serve in the Mozambique Armed Forces under Afonso Dhlakama's command. His reply was typical: "As long as I am an active serviceman, I shall obey whoever wins, whether that be Dhlakama, Arouca, or anybody else. I shall obey as long as I am in active service." To the general surprise of his audience, Gen. Fondo added, pointing out one of the journalists: "Even if it is you..."

We asked him whether, as a businessman, he had business interests in South Africa, to which he replied that "if you have come to talk to me as a businessman, then I must take off my uniform and talk as a businessman."

Major General Domingos Fondo heads the forces responsible for the protection of projects. During the war, those forces were involved in the defense of economic targets. Gen. Fondo explained that his forces are being disbanded because they are irregular and must be scrapped in terms of the Rome Accord, adding that

"almost half of the soldiers have already been demobilized and their weapons are being collected by the UN Operations in Mozambique, Unomoz, and taken to the general storehouse."

In any event, there are complaints that many weapons have been disappearing from that army unit. Answering the question, Maj. Gen. Fondo said that "there are institutions responsible for controlling the weapons. There has been widespread disappearance of weapons from the National Defense Ministry [words indistinct] a meeting. Gen. Fondo said that the problem of alleged arms trafficking to South Africa had not been raised during his meeting with Army General Alberto Chipande. "We always talk about work when we meet", Gen. Fondo explained.

During the news conference, Domingos Fondo distributed calling cards which carried the name of 'Spanos da Beira' company and he said, by way of explanation: "That is my company."

Yesterday, MEDIAFAX learned from an official in the Criminal Investigation Police, PIC, Arms Smuggling Investigation Branch that Gen. Fondo's name had never featured on any list of suspects.

"Our leads have never mentioned his name. We have never received any complaint concerning the general. We know nothing about it in this branch, but perhaps other institutions know something", that source said. When we asked whether there might be other important Mozambican Army names on the list, our source said no, admitting only that he knew about "persons who have been arrested at the border while in possession of a weapon or two, which they intended to use for armed robberies in South Africa", he noted.

Our source went so far as to question the correctness of the words, arms trafficking to South Africa. Faced with our own doubts, he wound up the conversation by saying that he could only answer other questions upon permission by senior Interior Ministry officials.

We were not any more successful at the local Interpol [International Police] directorate. Other Interpol sources whom we tried discreetly to contact assured us that they had never received anything concerning that matter and that Gen. Domingos Fondo's name had never been discussed by Interpol agents.

Despite our insistent efforts, we were not able to get in touch with any senior officials in the Interior Ministry or the Attorney General's Office by the time this edition went to print.

Renamo Refuses To Withdraw From Salamanga Area

MB0601140594 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1030 GMT 6 Jan 94

[Text] The Cease-Fire Commission will once again meet in Maputo tomorrow to discuss the withdrawal of the

Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] from the Salamanga area in Maputo Province. Government Major Eduardo Lauchande yesterday said Renamo forces are supposed to withdraw 10 km northeast or 30 km south from the area they are occupying. However, Raul Domingos, Renamo's head of Political Affairs Department, said his movement's soldiers will not withdraw those distances. Raul Domingos said the Renamo forces will only withdraw 700 meters from the boundary of Salamanga state farm. The government had earlier announced that Renamo occupied the Salamanga area after 4 October 1992 and Renamo admitted this after investigations carried out by a tripartite team.

Update on Government, Renamo Troop Confinement Figures

MB0601184694 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1730 GMT 6 Jan 94

[Text] The UN Operations in Mozambique [Unomoz] has sent a report to the Radio Mozambique news desk saying that 45 government and Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] soldiers joined troop confinement points in various parts of the country yesterday. The Unomoz document further states that three of those men belong to the government and 42 to the Renamo forces. A total of (13,011) government and Renamo soldiers had arrived at troop confinement points throughout the country by yesterday. Of those, 11,847 men have already been registered.

Confined Soldiers Seeking Demobilization Plans

MB0601184894 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1800 GMT 6 Jan 94

[Excerpt] Government soldiers confined to the Namialo assembly area in Nampula Province are demanding to know their future—namely, whether they are to be demobilized or to join the future apolitical unified army. The 941 soldiers at Namialo confinement center want their situations defined so that they can start organizing their lives after many years of military life. [passage omitted]

Logistical Problems Affecting Government Troops

MB0501194694 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1730 GMT 5 Jan 94

[Excerpts] Government troops are without food at the Namialo Assembly Point of Nampula Province. Food for 941 soldiers ran out today. Our correspondent reports that 200 kg of rice and a few tins of cooking oil were distributed to the soldiers today. [passage omitted] Meanwhile, UN Captain Rudolfo Dulce says a truck with food supplies for 1,000 men was scheduled to arrive at Namialo this evening. The food will last 30 days, but the soldiers have complained about the quality of meals served at the assembly point. [passage omitted]

In Cabo Delgado, 1,207 government soldiers had already been accommodated at the Montepuez Assembly Point

by 3 January, despite logistical problems like a lack of food, household utensils, water, and medicines. [passage omitted]

In a press release, the provincial government's representative at the Cabo Delgado branch of the Supervision and Control Commission says it is extremely worried about continued violations of the peace accord by the Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo]. The press release says Renamo has not yet sent its guerrillas to assembly points, and that armed members of that organization are moving in most districts of Cabo Delgado. The document adds that in Montepuez District on 22 December, Renamo elements arrested the president of the (Napapo) village, allegedly because he was carrying a firearm. He was released two days later. Renamo is also accused of having deployed armed men in the (Napala) village of Chiure District. The presence of Renamo members from various bases, including the Maringue headquarters have been reported in Pemba.

In Niassa Province, Renamo says the peace accord is being battered. Renamo Foreign Relations chief Jose de Castro said in Lichinga today that many aspects of the accord are not being fulfilled, notably Protocols 3 and 4 which deal with logistics. He said the government is not adhering to the protocols. Castro said Renamo delegates have no houses in various provinces, and that the government's repressive apparatus is being used to intimidate the people. Castro said many people fear joining Renamo because the government prevents them from doing so, although 100 per cent of the country's population favors his movement. He said the people have grown tired of Frelimo and want a change.

[Begin Castro recording] In Mavago and other assembly points our forces are facing hardships because of logistical problems. The peace accord is not being applied evenly. Our troops have not been defeated or amnestied, but have actually won the war against several foreign armies and the Frelimo army. The government should take that into account and review the logistical situation in Mavago. [end recording]

Jose de Castro arrived in Lichinga today to deal with the appointment of Renamo representatives to the electoral commissions.

Swaziland

Deputy Denies 'Upstaging' Prime Minister

MB0501184994 Mbabane Radio Swaziland Network in English 1600 GMT 5 Jan 94

[Text] The deputy prime minister, Dr. Sishayi Nxumalo, shrugging off complaints that he is upstaging the prime minister, has said that there are no clashes between him and Prince Mbilini. Interviewed today, Dr. Nxumalo said competition between him and the prime minister is out of the question as the two have been friends since school days. He said they are pleased to work with each

other in harmony. He said when this country gained independence from the British in 1968, the then prime minister, Prince Makhoseni, had a deputy who worked in harmony with him. He said his office has been open to normalize democracy.

Zambia

Minister Interviewed on Actions Toward Diplomats

MB0701105094 Johannesburg THE STAR in English 7 Jan 93 p 5

[Unattributed report]

[Text] Lusaka—The Zambian government will kick out foreign diplomats and representatives of donor agencies who continue to question the governance of the country, says government spokesman Remmy Mushota. He was reacting in an interview to pressure by foreign aid donors on the Zambian government to stamp out corruption and drug trafficking in the Cabinet.

Mushota said diplomats had international guidelines within which to operate "which some have chosen to ignore with impunity in Zambia". He said no official complaints had been lodged by the Zambian government with the governments of the diplomats in question, but added: "The Zambian government will expel foreign diplomats who continue to question the governance of the country by the State."

German ambassador Peter Schmidt said yesterday the resignation of Foreign Minister Vernon Mwaaanga on Tuesday was not enough to appease the donors. He called for other ministers to resign and for more serious government efforts to stamp out corruption.

Zambian newspapers yesterday carried reports alleging that several Cabinet Ministers had misappropriated and shared out between them a R[Rand]142 million Japanese grant intended for small-scale business development. Political analysts expect more Cabinet resignations as the corruption scandal continues to rock the government of President Frederick Chiluba. While he has not been linked to corruption, Chiluba is being accused of weakness or incompetence in failing to stamp it out.

The Anti-Corruption Commission, set up by the government, says it has begun investigating allegations by Mwaaanga that some of his former Cabinet colleagues had long been engaged in corruption.

Resignation of Foreign Minister Examined

MB0501121594 London BBC World Service in English 0600 GMT 5 Jan 94

[From the "Network Africa" program]

[Text] Zambia's Foreign Minister Vernon Mwaanga has resigned. He says he had to go to allow the government to investigate allegations against various cabinet ministers of drug trafficking and corruption, but he denies that he has been involved in any wrongdoing whatsoever and there is still pressure on President Frederick Chiluba to dismiss other ministers. Our reporter in Zambia, (Anias Nyakuthemba), has been watching the reaction to the scandal:

[Begin (Nyakuthemba) recording] Many Zambians and some Western diplomats have welcomed the decision by Zambia's foreign affairs minister, Vernon Mwaanga, to resign, saying it would [words indistinct] precedent and a better government image. Mwaanga (?officially) resigned yesterday morning, but his action was not entirely unexpected. It follows several weeks, if not months, in which pressure from the donors, the opposition, and the local media has been piling up on President Frederick Chiluba to sack ministers allegedly involved in drug trafficking and corrupt practices. Mwaanga said yesterday that he was bowing to public pressure to resign his post and to allow the government to prove allegations of his involvement in drug trafficking even though, he said, he was clean. Mwaanga also urged what he called corrupt ministers to resign as well.

Many Zambians I interviewed yesterday evening described Mwaanga's decision as courageous, (?honest), and an excellent example. Others told the BBC that ministers who were allegedly corrupt should resign and that, if they (?did not), President Chiluba should sack them to repair Zambia's tattered image.

Some Western diplomats I talked to also described Mwaanga's decision as the right step in the right direction, but added more action was needed to restore donor confidence. [end recording]

Trade Unions Call for Cabinet Dissolution

MB0601190394 Lusaka Zambia National Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1800 GMT 6 Jan 94

[Text] Chairman of the Zambia Congress of Trade Unions, ZCTU, Jackson Shamenda has called on President Chiluba to dissolve the current cabinet. Mr. Shamenda says the president should appoint members of Parliament who are not involved in drug trafficking and corruption to (?civilian) posts. He was speaking in Kitwe today when he opened the general council meeting for all trade unions. Mr. Shamenda said Zambia has not run out of human (?resources) to continue being run by politicians who are allegedly dealing in drugs and corruption, but he said the ZCTU will continue supporting the government of today. However, Mr. Shamenda said President Chiluba should carry out [words indistinct] of the cabinet before the nation runs into chaos.

[Words indistinct] has said there is unity in the government, even after the resignation of Vernon Mwaanga as minister for foreign affairs over allegations of drug trafficking and corruption. Dr. Mushota said today that a press report which said there was division in the [word indistinct] cabinet was a misrepresentation of facts. He said in a statement that what he had meant to say was that wherever there is a group of people, different opinions on issues, including drug trafficking, [words indistinct]. Dr. Mushota said a cabinet meeting held last Thursday [30 December] indicated that there is unity in the MMD's [Movement for Multiparty Democracy] policy-making body.

Benin

'Serious' Incidents Between Gendarmes, Cattlemen Noted

AB0601224594 Cotonou Office de Radiodiffusion-Television du Benin Radio in French 1930 GMT 5 Jan 94

[Text] Serious incidents have taken place between Fulani cattlemen and gendarmes in Ketou, in the Bonou sub-prefecture. Master Sergeant Moussa Adamou of the Bonou Gendarmerie Brigade almost lost his life during the squabble. He was saved by his colleagues, who rescued him from the Fulanis. Here with the details is Isidore Zinsou:

[Zinsou] Indeed, for a few days now there have been persistent rumors concerning the movements of Fulani cattlemen and their cattle towards the pastures in Gnahu-Zume, in Bonou sub-prefecture in the Oueme District. We remember the incidents that took place last year during their crossing of the region, incidents that left bitter memories in the district. This time, it is during the end of year festivities that the Fulanis cattlemen settled in Ketou in the Oueme district. Informed of the situation, the Bonou Gendarmerie Brigade sent a four-member team to the locality on 3 January, along with two members of the Association for the Development of the Bonou Subprefecture. The presence of the team on the field has merely reactivated the aggressiveness of the Fulanis, who were armed with sophisticated weapons. The result of the clashes is four wounded gendarmes and a pair of handcuffs that were taken away by the Fulanis cattlemen. The gendarme master sergeant was wounded in his forehead and arms. As for the members of the team, they were all beaten up with clubs by the Fulanis. The gendarmes seized nine 12-caliber cartridges and a sophisticated French-manufactured gun.

According to some of the region's inhabitants, the Fulani assailants—some 30 Fulanis armed with clubs and guns—stormed certain houses searching for gendarmes. The same sources said that the Fulanis were ready to fight back any attack from the people of Bonou. It should be recalled that such incidents between the people of Oueme Valley and Fulani cattlemen are frequent every year in December. Last year, several people were killed in similar incidents.

Let us simply wish for calm to return to the region.

Ghana

Government Says No Citizens Involved in Lome Attack

AB0601190094 Accra Ghana Broadcasting Corporation Radio Network in English 1800 GMT 6 Jan 93

[Text] The minister of foreign affairs, Dr. Obed Asamoah, today dismissed the report that Ghanaians were involved in an attack on the main Army camp in Lome.

Speaking to the GHANA NEWS AGENCY in Accra, Dr. Asamoah said the Togolese authorities have no evidence to support the claim that the attackers came from Ghana. He said, however, that the government was monitoring the situation and would respond at the appropriate time. Dr. Asamoah, who is also the acting attorney general and minister of justice, recalled that the Togolese authorities leveled similar accusations against Ghana on the eve of the presidential election in Lome last August.

On the closure of the land border with Ghana by the Togolese authorities, the minister described it as unfortunate as it has caused hardship to people living on both sides. Dr. Asamoah hoped it would not be too long for the border to be reopened as provided for under the ECOWAS [Economic Community of West African States] Treaty.

President Addresses Opening Session of Parliament

AB0601220594 Accra Ghana Broadcasting Corporation Radio Network in English 1300 GMT 6 Jan 94

[Text] The President, Flight Lieutenant J.J. Rawlings, this morning, opened the second session of parliament at the International Conference Center in Accra. He reviewed the overall performance of the government over the past year and outlined its program for this year. President Rawlings touched on all aspects of national life. Tina Teoda attended the opening ceremony:

[Begin recording] [Teoda] President Rawlings said the past year saw some positive developments on the political front but wished that challenges relating to the constitutionality of certain government actions be confined to sober and principled issues. He said many of the issues raised in constitutional cases before the Supreme Court involved serious practical problems, not just for government but also for the public at large. President Rawlings said it would be ideal if the public would inform the police about meetings and demonstrations for the necessary precautionary measures to be taken.

[Rawlings] I would also wish that challenges relating to the constitutionality of certain government actions will be confined to sober and principled issues and not become what sometimes seems to be a legal or political thought. Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen, many of the issues raised in constitutional cases before the Supreme Court involve serious practical problems not just for the government but also for the public at large. On the terms of one of these rulings, the police feel powerless to prevent gatherings likely to lead to violence such as those relating to stool disputes and can only intervene when trouble actually erupts. While a permit may not be required before public processions and demonstrations are held, we believe that it would be judicious to impose a duty on the public to inform the police in advance before such processions and demonstrations to enable them institute the necessary precautions and security measures. We shall examine the

Supreme Court decision to see whether the necessary flexibility exists to enable us introduce a bill in this House to that effect for the sake of the public.

[Teoda] Touching on the recent court decision on celebrating the anniversary of the 31 December Revolution, President Rawlings says the government will respect the constitutional provision of the Supreme Court but cannot allow one arm to stage a coup d'état against the other.

[Rawlings] The recent narrow majority decision of the Supreme Court about the celebration of 31 December Revolution also raises fundamental questions about the store of the Supreme Court's functions vis-a-vis the legislative powers of parliament and indeed the prerogative of the executive. The experience of constitutional democracy teaches us that nothing is gained from confrontationist or subversive attitudes from elements in any arm of government. Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen, we will respect the constitutional provision of the Supreme Court, but we cannot allow that almost government to stage what was a coup d'état against the other government. And come to think of it, I thought the Constitution had proscribed coup d'états in any form. In any case, it is true that the year 1994 will see these two arms of government complementing each other for the sake of our people.

[Teoda] The president said accountability is not a mere watchword and must reflect in the smallest actions of all. He said the country still has to contend with adverse external economic factors. He outlined the program for this year.

[Rawlings] The main thrust of our economic program for 1994 will be to further accelerate rural and self urban development, employment generation to mount the program of vigorous diversification and promotion to build on the progress that has already been made, as well as to attack waste and malfeasance in public finance management and expenditure. As you all know, the auditor-general's report submitted to parliament last year revealed a very painful and unacceptable catalogue of waste, irresponsible resource management in several ministries, and malpractices in various departments and organizations. This will be unforgivable at any time and more so when our resources are stretched thinly to cover our many responsibilities to the people of this nation. The irregularities revealed by the audit will be followed up and appropriate action taken. Even more important, steps will be taken to prevent their recurrence in the future. The Ministry of Finance as well as all the heads of all sectors and organizations have been charged to strengthen measures to ensure effective financial management within all government bodies, including all otherwise independent bodies such as commissions, councils and boards, which depend on government funds. Accountability is not a mere watchword. It must reflect in the smallest actions of each one of us. It is not enough to be satisfied with our own personal integrity and good intentions if those working under our authority

and supervision dissipate resources whether through laxity and carelessness, or with selfish intent. We have undertaken a review of the present structure of the government machinery with a view to enhancing efficiency and avoiding waste. Accordingly, the existing ministerial arrangements will be rationalized and function amalgamated where this would not affect the focus of the sectors concerned.

[Teoda] President Rawlings also examined the country's present and future roles in international affairs. He hinted that there would be a re-orientation of foreign service officers and ambassadors to be more effective in promoting the interests of the country. He commended [word indistinct] and urged parliament to continue working in the spirit of openness. [end recording]

President Meets Delegations From Burkina, Zimbabwe

AB0601164394 Accra Ghana Broadcasting Corporation Radio Network in English 1800 GMT 5 Jan 94

[Text] The president, Flight Lieutenant Jerry John Rawlings, today received the envoys from Zimbabwe and Burkina Faso at the Castle Osu.

The Zimbabwean minister of defense, Mr. Woven Enock Mahachi, who is the leader of the military team currently touring the country, delivered a special message from President Robert Mugabe to President Rawlings. Mr. Mahachi and his colleagues are assessing infrastructure and logistic facilities available in the country on which Zimbabwean troops will rely during the peace keeping duties in Liberia. He said their troops are ready but funds have not yet been made available and hoped when everything is set, the Zimbabwean troops will be able to cope with the situation.

President Rawlings said though the Liberian situation is an economic drain, with assistance it is manageable. He promised that the country will make available any information that will help the smooth deployment of troops. The command structure of the new UN force is also yet to be resolved. Zimbabwe, Tanzania, and Uganda were selected by the United Nations to join ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group] troops in peacekeeping duties in Liberia.

A three-man delegation from Burkina Faso made up of the minister of commerce, industry, and mines, Mr. Zephirin Diabre, and the chief of staff at the president's office, Mr. Gilbert Diendere, also delivered a message from President Blaise Compaore to President Rawlings. The message contained an invitation to President Rawlings to attend the commissioning of a hydroelectric project in Burkina Faso.

Guinea

Opposition: Conte's Election Victory 'Masquerade'

AB0601213194 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French 1230
GMT 6 Jan 94

[Text] In Guinea the opposition continues to criticize the election of President Lansana Conte in the 19 December presidential election. His victory has been confirmed by the Supreme Court of Conakry. The opposition, which is determined to come together and begin consultations, says it is not surprised by President Conte's victory. Here is the opinion of Siradiou Diallo, chairman of the Party of Renewal and Progress [PRP], in an interview with Carmen Diop:

[Begin recording] [Diallo] Everybody can be surprised by this confirmation—but not we of the PRP. Our party had for a very long time before the polling day known that everything had been set to proclaim the president elected right from the first round. That is why the opposition held a series of meetings to decide not to participate in the polls, which was going to be a real masquerade. The president could not have an absolute majority right from the first round; it is technically and practically impossible. However, he was declared the winner. We think this is a forced victory, and this result is far from the rules of democracy. It is rather thanks to his military force that he has been reelected.

[Diop] How do you plan to react to this?

[Diallo] Right now, we have asked our supporters and the whole party to remain calm for the moment—not to indulge in an uncontrolled reaction. This a matter which should be studied in detail before embarking on a new course of action or strategy. But all this, in our opinion, should be done with the other opposition parties. [end recording]

The reaction from the committee of support for President Conte's action in France is that Guineans should put an end to postelection wrangling and get down to work. The challenge facing the country today is economic redress, as the chairman of this association explains to Carmen Diop:

[Begin recording of unidentified official] We shall continue to work for Lansana Conte and his actions, and we appeal to all opposition political parties and their outfits, after exhausting all institutional avenues for redress, to respect the verdict of the polls, so that Guineans can get to work, because we have no right to waste time. We have wasted time for 26 years, I think Guineans must roll up their sleeves and get to work—by taking up the challenges of under development. [Words indistinct] many Guinean students are indignant concerning the insulting statements made by a representative from an obscure Guinean students association. The entire presidential support group wants to reaffirm that the 19 December 1993 elections were not a masquerade. [end recording]

Clashes Between Ethnic Groups Leave 30 Dead

AB0601164794 London BBC World Service in English
1515 GMT 6 Jan 94

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] There have been bloody ethnic clashes in Guinea. They occurred in the town of Machinta near the Liberia border and involved Tomas and Koniankes. It is not the first time the two groups are being at each other's throats and a lot of people are reported dead in the latest bloodshed. From Conakry, Foday Fofana telexed this report:

A senior police officer told me this morning that he had received report that at least 30 people had already died in the ethnic clashes and many more had been wounded. He said that the situation in the town was explosive, but added that the area had been tense for the past six months and he had been expecting serious ethnic trouble in the town. The clashes have been between the Tomas and the Koniankes, who have been opposed to each other for a long time. The Koniankes had been mainly business people while the Tomas are mainly agriculturists or civil servants.

While the government had said that the clashes are not political, there is speculation that politics could be the cause. The Tomas are in the main supporters of President Lansana Conte, while the Koniankes are known to be supporters of the opposition leader, Alpha Conde. A senior government officer told me that the government is taking all necessary measures to maintain law and order in Machinta and its environment.

Official Gives Breakdown on 1993 Financial Accords

AB0601155094 Conakry Radiodiffusion Nationale de la Republique de Guinee in French 0645 GMT 4 Jan 94

[Summary from poor reception] In 1993 Guinea focused on economic development through multilateral and bilateral cooperation. Foreign Affairs and Cooperation Minister Ibrahima Sylla gave a breakdown on the financial agreements: "We signed 49 financial agreements in 1993, 16 of which were bilateral and 33 of which were multilateral. Guinea obtained (\$298.163 million) from the agreements." The money was used to fund rural development projects. Of the funds, (210) percent was spent on infrastructure, 16 percent on the [words indistinct], and the rest on water projects, electricity, the administrative sector, and so on. "The country obtained (\$132.9 million) from bilateral agreements," and [figure indistinct] from multilateral agreements. We obtained \$41 million in loans.

Liberia**UN Wants Goods Returned Before Relief Work Resumes**

AB0601163594 Paris AFP in English 1502 GMT 5 Jan 94

[Text] Monrovia, Jan 5 (AFP)—The United Nations has called on a Liberian armed faction to return goods stolen when it raided a refugee camp in the north of the country, as a precondition for resuming relief work, a UN statement said Wednesday.

General Daniel Opande, a Kenyan officer leading the UN Observer Mission in Liberia, at the weekend met the head of the United Liberation Movement (ULIMO), Alhaji Kromah, telling him that UN agencies would not pursue aid to some 200,000 displaced people in the region until the equipment was returned, the statement said. "We will only return to Lofa when the vehicles, satellite phone and communications equipment have been returned (and we) have a security guarantee for our workers from ULIMO," an official with one agency said Wednesday. "Until that is done, we have no plans for returning to Lofa."

For some eight hours during the night of December 25, about a dozen ULIMO fighters raided a UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) camp at Vahun near the border with Sierra Leone, 190 kilometres (120 miles) north of Monrovia, where they made off with stocks of food and clothing with an estimated value of more than 150,000 dollars. They drove away, with the communications equipment, in 12 stolen vehicles including a lorry.

Following the attack, the UNHCR, the UN Children's Fund, and other relief organisations operating in Lofa County suspended their work and withdrew staff from the region.

Kromah "promised full cooperation in defusing tension in the area," the UN statement said.

Tanzanian Troops Arrive 5 Jan; Ugandans Due 6 Jan

AB0601163094 Monrovia Radio ELBC in English 0900 GMT 6 Jan 94

[Text] The fourth batch of troops from Tanzania arrived yesterday afternoon at the James Spriggs Payne airport. The troops are part of the expanded ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group] forces.

General Ismael Okpande, UNOMIL [UN Observer Mission in Liberia] military officer had earlier told ELBC news that the final batch of troops from Tanzania is due in on tomorrow. Gen. Opande also disclosed that the troops from Uganda are to start arriving on today. The

Zimbabweans will follow the Ugandans [words indistinct] and a 10-member Zimbabwean high-level delegation is expected to arrive tomorrow for a three-day visit as guest of government. The delegation is headed by Ambassador (Empekye), senior deputy minister of foreign affairs and accompanied by [name indistinct] Defense [words indistinct] and the Zimbabwean High Commission in Lagos, the Federal Republic of Nigeria. Other members of the delegation include Major General K.V. Bamba; Brigadier A.M.M. Ikomba, and Squadron Leader (Steven Maru).

An Executive Mansion release says the visit of the delegation is part of preparations for the participation of Zimbabwean troops in the expanded ECOMOG that is to disarm all Liberian warring factions to pave the way for the sitting of the transitional government and the holding of free and fair general elections.

Mali**Cabinet Examines Refugee Repatriation Problem**

AB0601151594 Bamako Radiodiffusion-Television du Mali Radio in French 2000 GMT 5 Jan 94

[Excerpts] The cabinet held its regular meeting this morning at the conference room of the general secretariat of the government at Koulouba under the chairmanship of head of state Alpha Oumar Konare. After the examination of the points on the agenda, the cabinet made some decisions. Idrissa Camara has more:

[Camara] [passage omitted] Regarding the Ministry of Territorial Administration and Security, the cabinet heard a written report on the consultative meeting on displaced Malians currently living in southern Algeria held from 25 to 26 November in Geneva, Switzerland, and the meeting held in Nouakchott from 13 to 14 December on the repatriation and socioeconomic rehabilitation of Malian refugees in Mauritania.

The signing of the National Pact on 11 April 1992 between the Government of the Republic of Mali and the Unified Movement and Front of the Azawad witnessed the end of the rebellion in northern Mali and the announcement of the return and socioeconomic rehabilitation of the people who took refuge in the neighboring countries. Due to the progressive reestablishment of security in the northern areas, the refugees are increasingly desirous of returning to their country of origin.

It is in order to organize and rationalize the different repatriation and rehabilitation operations that these consultative meetings were held with our partners—in Geneva with the UNHCR, the International Fund for Agricultural Development [IFAD], and the Algerian Government representatives, and in Niasso with the UNHCR and Mauritanian Government representatives. The two meetings enabled the establishment of a viable institutional framework for the return and rehabilitation of the Malian refugees, the working out of a monitoring

system for the repatriation operations, and support from the UNHCR, IFAD, and the countries of refuge in the implementation of the repatriation operations.

The two meetings permitted the establishment of the bases for a rational examination of a strategic approach to the problems related to the return of Malian refugees in Mauritania and southern Algeria. [passage omitted]

Niger

Students, Police Clash; U.S. Embassy Cars Burned

LD0601200994 Paris Radio France International in French 1830 GMT 6 Jan 94

[Text] In Niger, incidents took place in the streets of Niamey today: thousands of students took to the streets and apparently clashed with the police. At this moment the clashes are continuing in the vicinity of the university. Muriel Pomponne:

[Pomponne] Yes, at the moment students and the police are facing one another outside the university. The riot police have just received the back-up of gendarmerie reinforcements in order to contain the demonstrators who have erected barricades with burning tires. The clashes began at about 1630 hours, when angry students burned two vehicles of the U.S. Embassy. The police went into action using tear gas grenades to disperse the demonstration, which was not authorized, and this is when the skirmishes began. Thus, at present they are restricted to the area of the university. During the afternoon the university's 4,000 or so students had attempted to reach the Ministry of Education to demand the payment of nine months' grant arrears. This morning school pupils had organized a sit-in outside the same ministry in support of the same demands. The authorities say that they are prepared to open negotiations and that they are ready to offer payment of six months' arrears during the next few days, in accordance with a calendar that is to be negotiated, but adding: we have a cash-flow problem with paying nine months' grant arrears immediately.

Zinder Municipality Workers End Strike

AB0601162594 Niamey Voix du Sahel Network in French 1900 GMT 5 Jan 94

[Text] The three-day strike launched today by the workers of Zinder Municipality has ended. They were demanding the payment of at least two years of social security allowance arrears. The workers' main demands have been met. This morning the management of the National Social Security Fund disbursed 41 million CFA francs and sent an inspector general and an accountant to see to it that the payments were made under good conditions. The payments have already begun.

It was reported in Zinder that the strike order was observed by a large number of workers. Everything has now returned to normal.

Nigeria

Foreign Minister Visits Cameroon, To Discuss Islands

AB0601223194 Paris AFP in French 2129 GMT 6 Jan 94

[Excerpts] Lagos, 6 jan (AFP)—Nigerian Foreign Minister Babagana Kingibe left for Cameroon today to "find a solution to the periodic incidents at the two countries' borders," NEWS AGENCY OF NIGERIA [NAN] reported this evening.

The minister, who did not give details on the incidents that took place at the borders, made this statement before leaving Lagos for Yaounde, where he arrived this afternoon.

Nigeria is determined to maintain close bilateral ties with Cameroon, he added, while stressing that his government "will no longer tolerate harassment of Nigerian nationals in neighboring countries," NAN added with no more details.

Neither the radio nor the national television mentioned Mr. Kingibe's departure for Cameroon this afternoon. [passage omitted]

A military joint commission was created in 1986 to delimit the final demarcation of the border between the two countries. In August 1992, following repeated border incidents, Cameroonian Defense Minister Edouard Akame Mfoumou, held discussions on the issue with his then Nigerian counterpart, General Sani Abacha, now Nigeria's current head of state.

Lagos Radio Denies Occupation

AB0701113094 Lagos Voice of Nigeria in English 1030 GMT 7 Jan 94

[Text] Nigeria has denied reports by the Cameroonian authorities that its troops have occupied two Cameroonian islands in the Gulf of Guinea. The Nigerian Ministry of Defense said on Thursday [6 January] that what the Cameroonian were complaining about was a normal movement of troops within Nigerian territory.

Cameroon's foreign minister [title as heard], Mr. Francis Nkwain, had alleged that 500 Nigerian soldiers moved into the islands on Monday [3 January].

Meanwhile, Nigeria's minister of external affairs, Ambassador Babagana Kingibe, left for Yaounde on Thursday for talks with the Cameroonian authorities on the border issue. Mr. Kingibe told a Voice of Nigeria correspondent shortly before he left Lagos that the Nigerian Government was determined to end all border

clashes with Cameroon. The meeting is expected to evolve ways of ending the border dispute between the two countries.

Minority Rights Activist Released From House Arrest

AB0601152094 Paris AFP in English 1239 GMT 6 Jan 94

[Text] Lagos, Jan 6 (AFP)—Ken Saro-Wiwa, a renowned Nigerian minority rights activist, and two of his colleagues representing the ethnic Ogoni people have been freed after several days' detention, press reports said here Thursday.

Saro-Wiwa, a former national president of the Association of Nigerian Authors, was placed under house arrest last Sunday by soldiers in Port Harcourt, capital of the southern Rivers State, was released on Tuesday [4 January] night. He heads the Movement for the Survival of Ogoni People (MOSOP), a pressure group representing about 500,000 people.

The troops surrounded his residence in the oil city and prevented him from going out and from receiving visitors, said the reports.

Two other MOSOP officials who were arrested on December 28 and taken to unknown destinations have also regained their freedom, the reports said.

Saro-Wiwa was detained for about two months last year by the regime of former president General Ibrahim Babangida for championing the cause of the ethnic Ogoni, who have in recent years been complaining about what they see as the neglect, injustice and degradation suffered by their community. The Ogoni area in Rivers State furnishes a large amount of crude oil, the mainstay of the Nigerian economy.

The authorities arrested the three as officials called off the celebration of "Ogoni week," scheduled to start on December 28 with a planned address by Saro-Wiwa as a guest speaker, the reports said.

The Campaign for Democracy (CD), an umbrella organisation representing some 40 human rights groups and pro-democracy organisations, condemned the arrests of the Ogoni activists.

Official Comments on Constitutional Conference

AB0701120594 Kaduna Radio Nigeria in English 0900 GMT 7 Jan 94

[Text] The minister of information and culture, Professor Jerry Gana, has debunked speculation that the Federal Government is organizing the constitutional conference in order to buy time. Prof. Gana stated this in Abuja yesterday at a meeting of state and directors of the National Orientation Agency.

He stressed that the conference was not a forum for negotiating the continued existence or otherwise of

Nigeria, but that of creating an environment for a harmonious federal republic. Prof. Gana assured that the government would be firm and defensive in its efforts to bring back sanity in the society.

Earlier, the director general of the National Orientation Agency, Professor Elochukwu Amuchiaze, had noted that the proposed conference was aimed at [word indistinct] the Nigerian Constitution.

Postal Chief Suspended for 'Questionable Transactions'

AB0601180094 Lagos NTA Television Network in English 2000 GMT 5 Jan 94

[Text] The postmaster general of the Nigerian Postal Services [Nipost], Mr. (Nathaniel Zumi), and three other management staff of the organization have been suspended indefinitely. A press release from the Ministry of Communications says the minister, Alhaji Abubakar Rimi, ordered the suspension of the officials following the findings of an internal investigation panel which looked into the operations of Nipost. The other suspended officials are Mr. (Egbadin), deputy postmaster general, Finance and Investment; Mr. (Zubike Ogbonna), deputy postmaster general, Territorial Administration; and Mohamed Bashir, secretary, legal adviser of Nipost. They are to remain suspended until the final determination of their roles in causing financial losses to Nipost and mismanaging its affairs.

The statement said Mr. (Zumi), as postmaster general, was involved in questionable transactions which included the payment of more than 43.5 million naira to a foreign airline for the hire of aircraft which was not delivered and did not carry any mail. He is also said to have paid 50 million to another airline without ministerial approval. In the meantime, the head of state, General Sani Abacha, has approved the appointment of Mr. (Gban Gbele), deputy postmaster general, operations and planning, as the acting postmaster general.

Pan-Africanist Magazine Launched 5 Jan

AB0601155594 Lagos NTA Television Network in English 2000 GMT 5 Jan 94

[Text] The AFRICAN WORLD magazine, a pan-African publication put together by the former science and technology secretary, Professor Barthelemy Unagu, has been launched in Lagos. The magazine, which is to serve as a forum for people of African descent, was launched by the former education minister, Professor Babatunde Fafunwa. Correspondent Anne Aka covered the launching.

[Begin recording] [Aka] Prof. Fafunwa, while launching the magazine, called on those present to subscribe to it.

[Fafunwa] I am very very pleased to state that this magazine [words indistinct].

[Aka] The publisher, Professor Munagi, said that the publication of the magazine was to establish a medium to tell the African story through the African perspective.

[Munagi] As a forum of all people of African descent, we are determined to bridge the communication gap between our peoples on the continent, between Africans on the continent and those abroad [words indistinct], and between African peoples and the rest of humankind.

[Aka] The information and culture minister [Professor Jerry Gana], who was chairman on the occasion, was represented by his special assistant, Dr. Bassa Musa. Prof. Gana said that the magazine came at a time when Nigeria's voice as the leader of the black world must be heard in the world. He expressed the hope that the substance of the magazine would serve as example to the Nigerian media in how to crusade for a viewpoint without precipitating anarchy and violence, particularly now that Nigeria is passing through its most trying period in its history.

[Musa] This administration recognizes the vital role of the media in nation building. It seems competing areas of friction notwithstanding, I believe we can jointly work out a meaningful partnership for the overall benefit of our great country.

[Aka] The magazine was reviewed by Dr. Ruben Agbatsie of THE GUARDIAN newspaper. The AFRICAN WORLD, formally known and called THE AFRICAN COMMENTARY, was published in 1989 in the United States. It is a general interest magazine aimed at bridging the communication gap between Africans and the rest of the world. It has its contributors made up of eminent African writers, scholars, and writers of African descent. The launching was attended by the chief of naval staff, Rear Admiral Allison Madueke, and the representative of the inspector general of police, Mr. Abdulahi Ziga, the Jamaican high commissioner, Mr. Dudley Thompson, American ambassador to Nigeria, Mr. Walter Carrington, and people from all walks of life. [end recording]

Togo

Update on Recent Events, Government Activities

Postponement of Elections Confirmed

AB0601211194 Lome Radio Lome in French 1900
GMT 6 Jan 94

[Government communique on postponement of legislative elections— place and date not given]

[Text] The head of state, General Gnassingbe Eyadema, held discussions with Prime Minister Joseph Kokou Koffigoh at his private residence in Lome District 2 yesterday. The discussions centered on progress made in the preparations for the upcoming legislative elections, which are slated for 23 January and 6 February. The

prime minister informed the president about the delays observed in carrying out of some material tasks related to the elections. These tasks include the personalization and distribution of voting cards. In view of the delays, and taking into account French and German electoral experts' views, the president and the prime minister agreed that the initially fixed dates be revised to help these elections take place in the best of conditions. Thus, the first round of legislative elections will take place on 6 February, and the second round on 20 February. It was during their discussions that the president and the prime minister were informed that automatic gunfire was occurring in various parts of the capital.

More on Assassination Attempt

AB0601183094 Lome Radio Lome in French 1600
GMT 6 Jan 94

[Communiqué from Inoussa Traore Bouraima, minister of National Defense; in Lome on 6 January; from the "News in Brief" program—read by announcer]

[Text] Yesterday at exactly 1820, while President Gnassingbe Eyadema and Prime Minister Joseph Kokou Koffigoh were holding discussions at the president's private residence in Lome District 2, groups of terrorists lying in ambush along the boulevard leading to the head of state's private residence opened fire at the presidential vehicle, which was on its way to the Togolese Inter-Arm Regime [RIT] camp. The vehicle was struck by a rocket, in addition to many bursts of gunfire. This vehicle—which fortunately was not carrying the head of state—managed to escape. Soon afterward, more automatic gunfire was heard in many places around the capital, mainly around the RIT camp, at the Dove of Peace roundabout, on Hydrocarbon Boulevard, and on the lower side of the lagoon, near Cinema Togo. In these places, the terrorists, who were in plain clothes and driving vehicles without any distinctive signs or license plates, shot at everything that moved, sowing panic among citizens who were mostly returning home from work. Security forces countered these attacks immediately.

Another group of terrorists in a Nissan Patrol-like vehicle were intercepted at the junction of Boulevard Jean-Paul II and Akeyi Street, while heading to a private presidential residence in Lome District 2, where the head of state and the prime minister were holding discussions. The attacks [word indistinct] concentrated on the RIT, (Avedougouome), and Rapid Intervention Force [FIR] camps. Outside the FIR camp a Toyota pickup vehicle was intercepted and its cargo seized. The cargo consisted of a sizable amount of arms, including rockets, defensive grenades, 7.62-caliber ammunition and propelling cartridges [as heard]. A bus carrying attackers was intercepted at (Doudogome), and its passengers were arrested and taken to the gendarmerie. Another bus, which was following [words indistinct] of their attackers was found on the Kara Boulevard with only its driver, who was seriously injured. At the Aflao customs post, a Peugeot sedan car, which was trying to

force its way into Ghana, was fired upon—the driver was killed on the spot. The attackers, who were routed around 0330, tried to withdraw to the Ghanaian border. Clashes continued until early this morning.

The provisional toll is as follows: Seven security forces' elements, three civilians, and about 30 attackers were killed, while 35 terrorists were arrested.

Issued in Lome on 6 January.

[Signed] The minister of national defense.

Situation in Lome Said 'Calm'

AB0601195094 Lome Radio Lome in French 1900
GMT 6 Jan 94

[Text] Twenty-four hours after the commando attack on the Togolese Inter-Arm Regiment camp, calm broken by sporadic bursts of automatic gunfire now prevails in the capital, Lome. Streets and main highways of the city were deserted by its inhabitants who respected the government instructions. The curfew decreed yesterday evening is still in force from 1800 to 0600 and the land borders remain closed. The operation carried out by unidentified elements was preceded by an attempted attack on Head of State General Gnassingbe Eyadema.

Citizens Urged To Expose Assailants

AB0601204594 Lome Radio Lome in French 1900
GMT 6 Jan 94

[Communiqué from Inoussa Traore Bouraima, minister of national defense in Lome on 6 January—read by announcer]

[Text] We have been informed that the assailants, who have caused such death and sorrow among the peaceful inhabitants of Lome, have taken refuge in certain houses in the capital, at times against the will of their occupants. We urge honest citizens to immediately expose these persons to security forces officials. We want to emphasize to all citizens that house-to-house checking is under way to dislodge these assailants. It is in the interest of each and every citizen to assist the forces of law and order in restoring security and social peace to our country.

Issued: Lome 6 January

Signed: Minister of national defense.

Government 'Holding' Ghanaian Charge

AB0701084594 Paris AFP in English 0253 GMT 7 Jan 94

[Excerpts] Lome, Jan 7 (AFP)—The Togolese Foreign Ministry said here Friday [7 January] it was holding the Ghanaian charge d'affairs after charging that artillery fire was being rained on a border post from neighbouring Ghana.

The Togolese Foreign Ministry called on Ghana to intervene against "armed elements coming from Ghana," saying in a radio statement at midnight (0000 GMT) that it had seized the Ghanaian charge d'affairs at 2130 GMT Thursday.

The government has alleged that a group of unidentified men who led a failed assassination bid against Togo's military ruler Gnassingbe Eyadema Wednesday came from Ghana. [passage omitted]

Reached by telephone early Friday morning, residents living close to the border post which separates Lome from its twin town of Aflao in Ghana said that shots and explosions resembling artillery fire had shaken the area shortly before 0100 GMT.

The Togolese Foreign Ministry denounced what it termed "a flagrant act of aggression," which was "against all international law." It said that despite holding the Ghanaian charge d'affairs, shooting was "still coming from Ghanaian territory."

"The government calls on the international community to bear witness and asks Ghana to put an immediate end to these acts," the statement added. [passage omitted]

Border Attack 'Vehemently' Protested

AB0701083994 Lome Radio Lome in French 0600
GMT 7 Jan 94

[Text] The Government of Togo has vehemently protested to the charge d'affaires of the Ghanaian Embassy in Lome. Armed elements from Ghana last night shot at Togolese security agents on duty at the main border crossing at Aflao.

Fighting Reported on Border With Ghana

AB0101122094 Paris AFP in English 1158 GMT 7 Jan 94

[By Francis Ahouadi]

[Excerpts] Lome, Jan 7 (AFP)—Togolese troops and police sealed off the capital Friday [7 January] and fighting was reported along the border with Ghana after a bloody coup bid that officials said was launched from the neighbouring country.

Frightened residents stayed off the streets of Lome, which was generally quiet after two days of shooting and artillery fire that begun with an attempt Wednesday to assassinate President Gnassingbe Eyadema.

The assassination bid and a subsequent attack on the Tokoin military barracks where Eyadema has his official [residence] left at least 40 people dead, according to government officials.

A military source told AFP that a police post on the border with Ghana and several neighbouring houses had been destroyed overnight by "mortar fire from inside Ghanaian territory."

"Armed groups" tried to cross into Togo during the night but were driven back, the source added, refusing to comment on whether the attackers were exiled Togolese or Ghanaians.

Reached by telephone, residents living close to the border post separating Lome from its twin town of Aflao in Ghana said that shots and explosions had shaken the area shortly before 1:00 A.M. (0100 GMT).

Early Friday, the Togolese foreign ministry announced that it had taken the Ghanaian charge d'affairs into

detention and called on the government in Accra to intervene against "armed elements coming from Ghana." [passage omitted]

Lome was sealed off by soldiers, police and paramilitary police, who stopped all vehicles at roadblocks as rumours of "war with Ghana" spread through the city. [passage omitted]

Friday some fearful residents of this city of 600,000 people said they planned to flee with their families to Benin, which lies to the east of Togo, on the other side of the small West African nation from Ghana. [passage omitted]

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